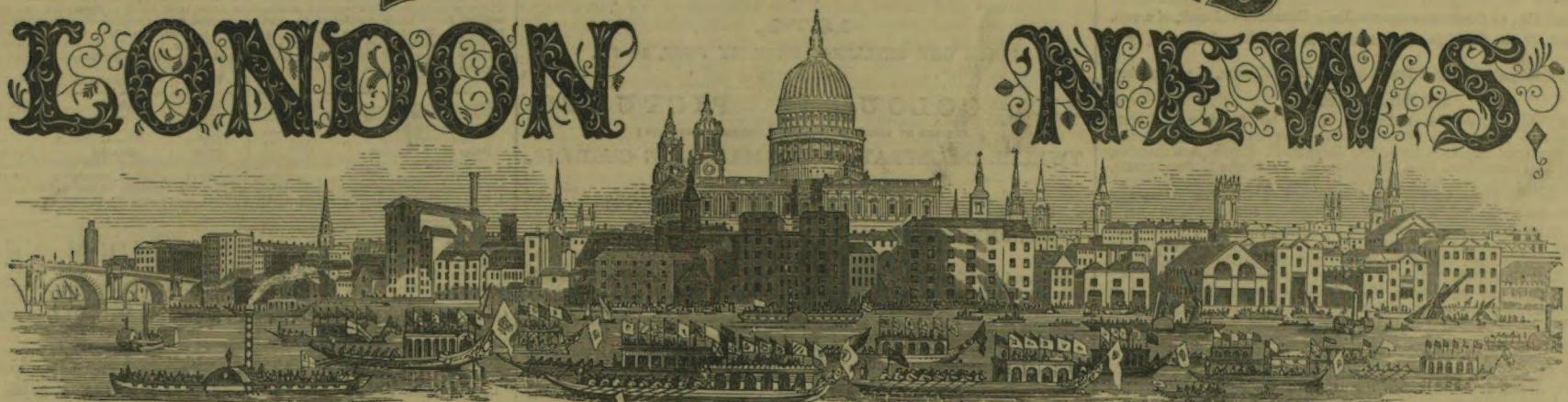


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1783.—VOL. LXIII.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

WITH
EXTRA SUPPLEMENT { SIXPENCE.
BY POST, 6d.



MR. BRIGHT ADDRESSING THE ELECTORS OF BIRMINGHAM.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Tonney Charente, France, the wife of the Hon. H. Prendergast Vereker, LL.D., her Majesty's Consul for the Charente Inférieure, of a daughter.

On the 16th ult., the wife of D. Ward, Montague-place, Russell-square, of a daughter.

On the 22nd ult., at Grosvenor-square, Lady Constance Monck, of a son.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Helen's, Leamington, Lady Maud Hooper, of a son.

On the 22nd ult., at 38, Upper Brook-street, Lady Filmer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 23rd ult., at Rownhams Church, Hants, by the Rev. A. Colvin Blunt, assisted by the Rev. A. E. O'Brien (brother-in-law of the bride-groom) and the Rev. R. F. Wilson, the Rev. P. R. Pipon Braithwaite, eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Braithwaite, to Jessie B. Mackenzie, youngest daughter of the late Lynch Douglas, Esq., and granddaughter of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Kenneth Douglas, Bart., and the late Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Campbell, Bart., G.C.B.

On Sept. 17, at the parish church, Kingston, Jamaica, by his Lordship the Bishop of Kingston, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Campbell and the Rev. J. E. Woodrow, the Rev. J. D. Hunt to Emma Eliza, second daughter of H. T. Colthirst, Esq.

On the 23rd ult., at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, by the Rev. Arundell St. John Mildmay, the Hon. Henry Hervey Molyneux to Alice Catherine, daughter of the late Humphrey St. John Mildmay, Esq.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd ult., at Glandare, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, Annie Maria, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Wayne, Esq., to the inexpressible grief of her sisters.

On the 20th ult., at Oak Cottage, Cross Bush, Arundel, Sussex, the residence of Mr. William Smith, Rebecca, the relict of Benjamin Baillie, of 118, Wardour-street, Soho, aged 85 years.

On the 19th ult., at Arachon, south of France, Honora Mable, the fonderly-loved wife of Charles Ormsby Blake, Esq., of Coolcon, in the county of Mayo, and late of Merlin Park, in the county of Galway, only child of Walter Lawrence, Esq., Captain 41st Regiment, of Lisreagan, in the same county, aged 23 years.

On the 26th ult., at Huntington, Queen's County, Ireland, Mary Anne, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly.

** The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

Twenty-first Sunday after Trinity.

All Souls.

St Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the

Rev. T. Griffith, Prebendary;

3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory;

7 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. R.

Henry, Vicar of Putney.

Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and

3 p.m., probably the Rev. Canon

Kingsley.

St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis

Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels

Royal.

Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Rev. H. L.

Thompson.

Savoy, closed.

Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably

the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of

the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev.

Alfred Ainger, Reader at the

Temple.

French Anglican Church of St. John

("Le Savoy"), Bloomsbury-street,

services in French, 11 a.m. and

3.30 p.m., by the Rev. F. B. W.

Bouverie, Incumbent.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

The Lord Chancellor's reception of

the Lord Mayor Elect and of the

Judges and Counsel.

Michaels Term begins.

Royal Institution, general meeting

of members, 2 p.m.

Education of Children in the City of

London: Public Meeting at the

Mansion House, 3 p.m. (the Lord

Mayor in the Chair).

Society of Engineers, 7.30 p.m. (Mr.

Perry F. Nursey on the Economic

Use of Blast-Furnace Slag).

Odontological Society, 8 p.m. (Mr.

Fairlie Clarke on the Influence of

the Teeth in Tongue Diseases).

Entomological Society, 7 p.m.

Home for Little Boys, Farnham:

Assembly at Exeter Hall, 7 p.m.

Medical Society, general meeting,

8 p.m.

Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.

English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph

Pullen on Astronomy).

Royal Geographical Society (at the

University of London), 8.30 (ad-

dress by Sir Bartle Frere, the

president—Captain Markham's

Recent Visit to Baffin's Bay and

the Discoveries of the Polaris).

Royal Institute of British Archi-

tects, 8 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Full moon: total eclipse, partly

visible at Greenwich, 2.6 p.m. to

5.35 p.m.

Reported Great Meeting of the

Bishops and Clergy at St. Paul's,

morning; at King's College, after-

noon (on Missionary Enterprise in

1874).

Liverpool Races, autumn meeting

(four days).

Pathological Society, 8 p.m.

Society for Promoting Christian

Knowledge, 2 p.m.

Royal Toxophilite Society, extra

target.

Gresham Lecture: Latin, 6 p.m.

English, 7 p.m. (the Rev. Joseph

Pullen on Astronomy).

Society of Biblical Archaeology,

8.30 p.m. (Mr. G. Smith on Frag-

ments of Babylonian and Assyrian

Inscriptions).

SIXTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR

DRAWINGS by BRITISH and FOREIGN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN at T. M'LEAN'S

NEW GALLERY, 7, Haymarket. Admission 1s., including Catalogue.

INSTRUCTION in SCIENCE and ART for WOMEN.

A COURSE of EIGHTEEN LECTURES on the ELEMENTS OF PHYSICAL

SCIENCE will be delivered by Professors DUNLOP, CAREY, FOSTER, and RUTHERFORD in

THE LECTURE THEATRE of the SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM. The Course will

commence on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 12, 1873, at 2.30 p.m. For particulars apply to the

Hon. and Rev. Francis Bryn, Treasurer, South Kensington Museum. Fee for the Course,

41 1s.

MARK TWAIN at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS.

Mr. George Dolby begs to announce that, owing to the success which attended Mark

Twain's late Course of Lectures, he has succeeded in engaging him to REAPPEAR at the

HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS on MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 1, when he will deliver his

Lecture entitled OUR FELLOW-SAVAGES OF THE SAND-UCHI ISLANDS. The

Lecture will be repeated Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8 p.m.; and on Wed. evening and

Saturday Afternoons at Three. Stalls, 6s.; Unreserved Seats, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets are now ready, and may be obtained of Messrs. Chappell and Co., 53, New Bond-street; and of Mr. George Dolby, 52, New Bond-street, London, W.

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Baker-street.

Great Attractions.—Portrait Models of Napoleon III., lying in state, Marshals

Bazaine and McMahon, M. Thiers, Francis Joseph of Austria, and the Shah of Persia, with

the original autograph and testimonial written and presented to Madame Tussaud and

Sons, July 3, 1873, as a souvenir of his Imperial Majesty's visit. Also, new, superb, and

costly Court Dresses are now added. Admission, 1s.; Children under Ten, 6d. Extra

passes, 1s. Open from Ten a.m. till Ten p.m.

NOW READY,
THE
ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK
FOR
1874,
PRICE ONE SHILLING, FREE BY POST, 1S. 2D.,
CONTAINING

SIX COLOURED PICTURES,
PRINTED BY LEIGHTON BROTHERS' CHROMATIC PROCESS;

TWELVE ILLUSTRATIONS OF MARRIAGE CUSTOMS,
AS HEADING TO THE CALENDAR, BY J. JACKSON;

TWELVE FINE-ART ENGRAVINGS;

ASTRONOMICAL DIAGRAMS OF REMARKABLE PHENOMENA,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES;

The Royal Family of Great Britain; the Queen's Household; her Majesty's Ministers; Lists of Public Offices and Officers; Bankers; Law and University Terms; Fixed and Movable Festivals; Anniversaries; Acts of Parliament passed during the Session of 1873; Revenue and Expenditure; Obituary of Eminent Persons; Christian, Jewish, and Mohammedan Calendars; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Government Duties; Times of High Water; Post-Office Regulations; together with a large amount of useful and valuable information, which has during the past twenty-nine years made the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK the most acceptable and elegant companion to the library or drawing-room table; whilst it is universally acknowledged to be by far the cheapest Almanack ever

published.

The unprecedented demand for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK year after year stimulates the Proprietor to still greater exertions to secure for this Almanack a reception as favourable as that which has hitherto placed its circulation second only to that of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is inclosed in an elegant cover, printed in Colours by the same process as the SIX COLOURED PLATES, and forms a charming and pleasing ornament to the drawing-room-table.

The SHILLING ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE of "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," with "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christ in Marta's," "Francesca di Elminil," "Neophyte," "Andromeda," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

STEAM.—LONDON to CALCUTTA Direct, via Suez Canal.—CARLYLE BROTHERS and CO.'S DUCAL LINE of STEAM-SHIPS. These magnificent, full-powered steam-ships have been built expressly for the trade, and will be found on inspection as fine and substantial vessels as have ever been built in this country. The cabins are elegant, light, and commodious, with every convenience for tropical climates, and are placed amidships, where there is the least motion. Each steamer is provided with bath-rooms (hot and cold water) and ice-house, and carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Tons. Captain. To Close.

Duke of Argyll .. 3015 Barrie Oct. 31.

Duke of Devonshire .. 3015 .. Nov. 30.

Duke of Buccleuch .. 3015 ..

Duke of Lancaster .. 3015 ..

Duke of Sutherland .. 3015 Edward Sailed.

The Duke of Argyll will leave the Victoria Dock on Nov. 1; last shipping day, Oct. 31.

Rates of passage, for first-class passengers, 40 gs., 50 gs., and 55 gs., according to the accommoda-

tion required. For further particulars apply to M'Diarmid, Greenshields, and Co., No. 1, East India Avenue, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.; and No. 2, Drury-lane, Liverpool.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.

The *Wreck Register* annually published by the Board of Trade will be studied this year with a thoughtful interest, even greater than that bestowed upon it for many years past. Several causes have contributed to excite anxious curiosity as to the general character which this synoptical return for 1872 would present, as compared with those of several foregoing twelvemonths. It was a year of almost unprecedented commercial and mercantile activity. It was a year during the progress of which there was, to say the least, unusual atmospheric disturbance. It was characterised by considerable changes in the description of shipping employed in the carrying trade of the United Kingdom. It was, moreover, distinguished by the rise and development of a great popular movement for securing by legislation more efficient protection for the lives of British seamen. These and other circumstances contributed to awaken more than ordinary expectation as to what would be the probable difference of the tale told by the *Wreck Register* from what it had been in preceding years. In some respects we are gratified in being able to quote evidences of improvement. In other respects we regret to observe that the gloomy and disreputable facts embodied in this statistical account present much the same general features as in times gone by.

The total number of wrecks and casualties which have occurred on our

number no less than 40 foundered from unseaworthiness; and 109 total losses and 229 partial casualties (excluding collisions) have been traced to inexcusable neglect of duty.

The loss of life at sea from all causes, on or near the coasts of the United Kingdom, in 1872, was 590, being 36 less than those of 1871, and being a smaller number than have been similarly lost in any year since 1864. Of these 487 were from 100 British vessels, and 103 were lost from 25 foreign ships. Eighty-seven of them perished in vessels that foundered; 67 through vessels in collision; and 325 in vessels stranded or cast ashore. The remaining 111 were lost from various causes, such as being washed overboard in heavy seas, explosions, and other accidents to which those who pass a seafaring life are unhappily exposed.

It is in this last feature of the *Wreck Register* that we find gratifying evidence of improvement—of improvement, moreover, which has been progressive for some years past. Nearly 600 precious lives sacrificed during twelve months cannot be treated otherwise than as a matter of serious national concern. For the most part, the class of men from which these lives were taken merits the tenderest solicitude of the British people, for no class helps more than it to sustain the greatness of the United Kingdom. Possibly, the diminution that has taken place in the number of those who have found "a watery grave" off our coasts during the past year might be traced to the increasing sense of responsibility felt by the owners and masters of our mercantile navy in reference to the lives of those whom they employ. But, unquestionably, it is in a large measure to be accounted for by the noble organisations and admirable appliances which are now devoted to the rescue of shipwrecked mariners. To the infinite credit of the Board of Trade, let it be stated that it has on the coasts of the United Kingdom 282 sets of rocket and mortar apparatus, wholly provided and paid for out of the Mercantile Marine Fund, and worked by coast-guardmen and volunteers, fully instructed in the method of using them in cases of shipwreck. But the most efficient service in the saving of life is effected by the National Life-Boat Institution, whose fleet of 235 life-boats, fairly distributed and located along our coasts, has contributed since the establishment of the institution to the saving of more than 22,000 lives. Who can adequately portray the relief which these boats have brought to our shipwrecked seamen in those awful moments when relief by human means appeared to be hopeless? Whose imagination is equal to the task of aggregating and measuring the amount of suffering to survivors which this noble institution has been the means of preventing? To be favoured as an instrument of plucking one human being from the jaws of death must be a source of lasting satisfaction and a crown of honour to anyone who effects it. What honour, then, is due to, what satisfaction must be felt by, that band of men who have under their charge the yearly increasing means of rescuing from danger and death so large a number of those whose occupation is upon the mighty deep! It is an enterprise which few of us can fail to appreciate, and it is one in which all of us can join. By contributing, according to our ability, to the National Life-Boat Institution we shall have the proud consciousness of doing what in us lies to protect the lives and uphold the confidence of those who for our comfort and advantage do battle with the forces of the illimitable ocean.

MR. BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The appearance once more of the Right Hon. John Bright, M.P., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, as a speaker on the platform of a public meeting was hailed, last week, by his numerous political admirers with great satisfaction. It took place in the Bingley Hall, at Birmingham, on Wednesday week, at half-past seven in the evening. We present an Illustration of the scene in the hall, which was completely filled by a most enthusiastic audience. To the body of the hall, which is estimated to afford standing-room for 11,000 or 12,000, the public had admission free. The platform from which Mr. Bright spoke was seated for 100. Behind this was a gallery erected for 200 ladies, while right and left were two spacious side galleries to accommodate 1250 persons. To these three galleries access was obtained only by means of tickets, varying in price from 2s. 6d. to 5s. At the advertised hour of meeting the Mayor, Mr. Ambrose Biggs, made his appearance on the platform, and was immediately followed by Mr. Bright, whose presence was hailed by repeated shouts of joyous welcome. The Mayor presided, having on his right Mr. Bright, M.P., Mr. Dixon, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Reed, M.P., Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Mr. McLaren, M.P., Mr. Colman, M.P., Mr. Brogden, M.P., Mr. Heron, Q.C., M.P., Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., Mr. H. B. Samuelson, M.P.; and on his left, Mr. J. S. Wright, President of the Liberal Association; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Mr. Watkin Williams, Q.C., M.P., Mr. Jacob Bright, of Rochdale; Mr. Chandon Leigh, the Hon. Lyulph Stanley, the Hon. and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton, and Mr. J. Carmichael, Mr. Bright's private secretary. Our Illustration shows the right hon. gentleman in the act of speaking.

Mr. Thomas Villiers Lister has been appointed to succeed Lord Tenterden as Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Warm discussion took place at a preliminary meeting, at the Mansion House, held on Monday, relative to a scheme for amalgamating the various ward schools of the City. It was suggested that provision should be made for the efficient education of 9000 children. Objections were raised by several representatives of existing schools, who maintained that they were already efficient, and had nothing to fear from the school board. A motion for adjournment to allow time for further consideration of the scheme was ultimately carried.

THE COURT.

The Queen, in accordance with existing arrangements, will continue at Balmoral Castle until the 22nd inst., when the Court will return to Windsor Castle and remain there until after the anniversary of the death of the Prince Consort, when her Majesty and the members of the Royal family will proceed to Osborne for the Christmas. The Queen entertained at dinner on Thursday week, at Balmoral Castle, the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, and the Right Hon. James Stansfeld. Mr. Stansfeld also dined with her Majesty on the following day. On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove through Braemar and along the Glenelg-road, returning by the Duthie private road round the Lion's Face, and along Deeside to the castle. Her Majesty also drove to Bush Farm, and paid a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William Brown. On Sunday the Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service at Crathie church. The Rev. Professor Flint, of St. Andrew's University, officiated. The Right Hon. James Stansfeld dined with her Majesty. On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the north side of the Linn of Quoich, where luncheon was partaken of, after which her Majesty and the Princess walked in the grounds beyond the Falls. The Queen afterwards paid a visit to Mar Lodge, and returned via Braemar to the castle. The mountains were thickly covered with snow. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Forbes, of Newe, the Right Hon. James Stansfeld, and Sir Thomas and the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with her Majesty. The Queen has taken her customary daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales returned to Marlborough House yesterday (Friday) week from visiting the Duke of Rutland at Cheveley Park. Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein visited the Princess of Wales at Marlborough House and remained to luncheon, after which the Princesses took a drive. On Saturday last Prince Arthur partook of luncheon with the Prince and Princess. On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service. On Monday evening the Prince and Princess went to the Globe Theatre. On Tuesday the Prince passed the day shooting in Windsor Great Park. His Royal Highness will next week join the shooting party which will be entertained by the Maharajah Duleep Singh at his seat in Suffolk. The Princess takes daily drives. Her Royal Highness, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George of Wales, has sat for her portrait to Mr. Kobenvein. Miss Josephine Lawrence has had the honour of playing on the pianoforte before the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

The Duke of Edinburgh left Livadia on Saturday, and arrived at Odessa on the following day. His Royal Highness dined with the Governor-General, and afterwards visited the French theatre. The Duke resumed his journey at eleven p.m.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Cheveley Park on Wednesday, on a visit to the Duke of Rutland.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Alford, J. G., to be Minor Canon of Bristol.
Cawley, Thomas; Perpetual Curate of Thurton, Norfolk.
Collyer, Daniel; Vicar of Castle Acre, Swaffham.
Dixon, William, Vicar of Castlepreth; Vicar of Over, St. Ives, Hunts.
Frewer, George; Rector of Hitcham, Bucks.
Girdlestone, W. H.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Gore, Arthur; Vicar of Bowdon, Cheshire.
Griffith, George Sandham; Rector of Ardley, Oxfordshire.
Gott, John, Perpetual Curate of Bramley; Vicar of Leeds.
Humphrey F.; Rector of Belaugh, Norwich.
Ingle, Samuel; Curate-in-Charge of Shottisham, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
Nolloth; Vicar of Christ Church, Chesham, Bucks.
Pennuddock, Isaac; Rector of West Chelborough, Dorset.
Richings, C. H.; Minor Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Shears, Augustus; Vicar of Selby, Leicestershire.
Sheringham, J. W.; Honorary Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Singleton, John J.; Vicar of Ogley Hay; Rector of Brington.
Stedman, H. Plumer; Lecturer of Walton-on-the-Hill, Liverpool.
Trigge, John Davies, late Curate of Brighton; Vicar of Loxwood.

The congé d'élire for the vacant bishopric of Ely is gazetted in favour of Dr. Woodford.

Sir James Paget, the eminent surgeon, has placed a memorial window in Great Yarmouth church in memory of his parents.

The new parish church of Parwick, Derbyshire, built on the site of the old one, at the cost of Mr. T. W. Evans, Allerton Hall, Derby, patron of the living, was opened by the Bishop of Lichfield on the 17th ult.

Last week the spire of Ripponden church, near Halifax, was struck by lightning, which entered the clock-chamber and did considerable damage to the chiming apparatus. The lightning also melted the gas-piping and ignited the gas at the meter.

At Stonehouse, near Plymouth, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, who is the lord of the manor, laid the foundation-stone of the second of the proposed "Three Towns" churches, towards which he has given the site and £150. The Bishop of Exeter assisted at the ceremony.

The memorial-stone of a chancel to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels at Swanmore, Isle of Wight, which is being erected to the memory of the late Bishop Wilberforce, was laid, on Tuesday, the Feast of Saints Simon and Jude, by Miss Raine. The chancel will cost £1700, and towards this sum Miss Raine has given £1000.

A new district church was consecrated at Galleywood-common, in the parish of Great Baddow, by the Bishop of Rochester, on Michaelmas Day. The building was erected at the cost of Mr. Pryor, of Hylands, who has also endowed it with £8000. The cost was £6500, and is the second church which Mr. Pryor has built in the neighbourhood. The architect was Mr. St. Aubyn, and the style of building Early Decorated.

The church of Nun-Monkton, near York, was reopened on the 16th ult., by the Bishop of Ripon, after having been restored mainly at the cost of Mr. Crawhall and family. The singularly interesting little church at Woolstone, Gloucester, was reopened, on the 9th ult., by the Bishop of the diocese, the cost of the restoration having been defrayed by the Rev. G. Coventry and his brother, the late Vicar. The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on the 23rd ult., at the reopening of Osbournby Church, near Loughborough, after having been for seven months closed for restoration. Upton Snodsbury Church, near Worcester, after an expenditure of £1000 in restorations, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Hopkins, architect, was reopened, on the 21st ult., by the Bishop of Worcester. The parish church of East Morden, Wareham, was reopened by the Bishop of Salisbury, on the 22nd ult., after having been rebuilt at a cost of about £3000, the expense of which has been borne by Miss Caroline S. Erle-Drax, his Lordship at the same time consecrating an addition to the burying-ground. On the previous day the Bishop consecrated a small addition to the

burying-ground at Bere Regis, the highly interesting church of which parish is about to be restored by Mr. Street, R.A., at a cost of £4000. A new aisle, which is capable of holding 150 persons, has been added to St. Mary's Church, Oatlands Park, and was opened for service on Sunday last.

The Bishop of Gloucester began his triennial visitation of the archdeaconry of Gloucester in the cathedral of that city on Thursday week. He gave elaborate statistics as to the Church work in the archdeaconry, showing that in the matter of services in the church, confirmations, administrations of the holy communion, and other matters, the work now done in the archdeaconry was double that done in the whole diocese when he came to it, ten years ago. He expressed his belief that the same might be said of Church work throughout the country. In his charge, yesterday week, at Cheltenham, the Bishop reviewed the history and sketched what he believed to be the future of Ritualism, and indicated the action which he intended to take with reference to it in his diocese. At Stroud, where he delivered his third pastoral charge on Monday, the Bishop discussed the question of reunion with Nonconformists. Speaking from direct intercourse with Wesleyan leaders, his Lordship concluded that there was no prospect of Methodists as a body returning within the ranks of the Church. He believed that the present duty of Churchmen was faithfully and earnestly to do their own appointed work. In addressing his clergy at Stow-in-the-Wold, on Wednesday, his Lordship spoke at some length of the endeavours which had been made to improve the condition of the agricultural labourer. While approving the effort, he found fault with the spirit and tone by which it had been accompanied.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A plan has been submitted to the Metropolitan Board of Works for improving the means of communicating with fire-brigade stations through pneumatic tubes.

Thorn's private hotel, in Grosvenor-street, was burnt down on Sunday night. Several adjacent buildings, including the residence of Lord Kensington, were damaged.

According to Dr. Frankland, all the samples of water supplied to the metropolis during October were clear and transparent when drawn from the company's mains. The river waters had, therefore, been efficiently filtered.

The Metropolitan Railway Company has, by the verdict of a City jury, to pay £7000 as compensation to a licensed victualler in Liverpool-street for the destruction of his house, which is required for a new line of railway.

We regret to learn that since the return of Sir Samuel Baker to England he has been suffering from a serious illness, which has prevented him keeping the many engagements he had made; and the delivery of his address to the Geographical Society, which was fixed for Monday next, is postponed to Dec. 8.

River Plate meat is the newest addition proposed to our food supply. At a meeting in the London Tavern, on Tuesday, Mr. Gouldstone, who holds a patent from the Argentine Republic, described a new process of preserving, which he alleged would enable tinned mutton to be sold in this country at 3d. to 4d. per lb.

At the evening meeting of the Geographical Society, on Monday next, at the University of London—Sir H. Bartle Frere, K.C.B., president, in the chair—papers will be read as follows:—1, the President's opening address; 2, Captain Markham's Recent Visit to Baffin's Bay, and the Discoveries of the Polaris.

The Licensed Victuallers' Society, on Wednesday, celebrated its fortieth anniversary by a dinner at the Crystal Palace. Mr. T. W. Board, M.P., presided, and, in proposing prosperity to the society, congratulated its members on its extension throughout the country. A liberal subscription was made for the funds of the institution.

Archbishop Manning, on Monday night, addressed several thousand people, chiefly Irish, at the base of Nelson's Column, Trafalgar-square, the occasion being the last open-air temperance meeting for the season. Dr. Manning made a forcible temperance speech, and urged a strike against drinking. Several hundreds took or renewed the pledge.

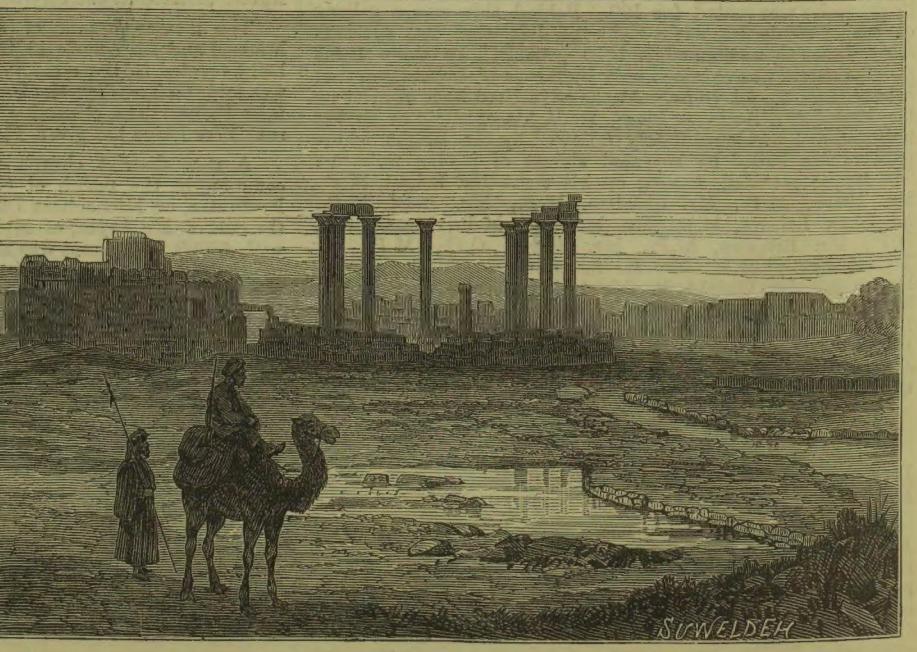
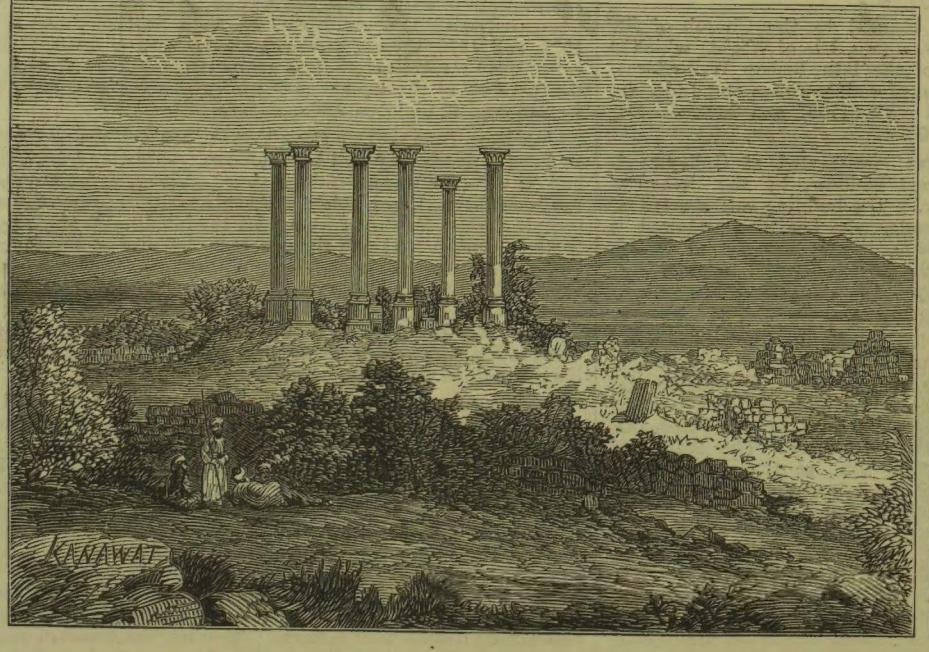
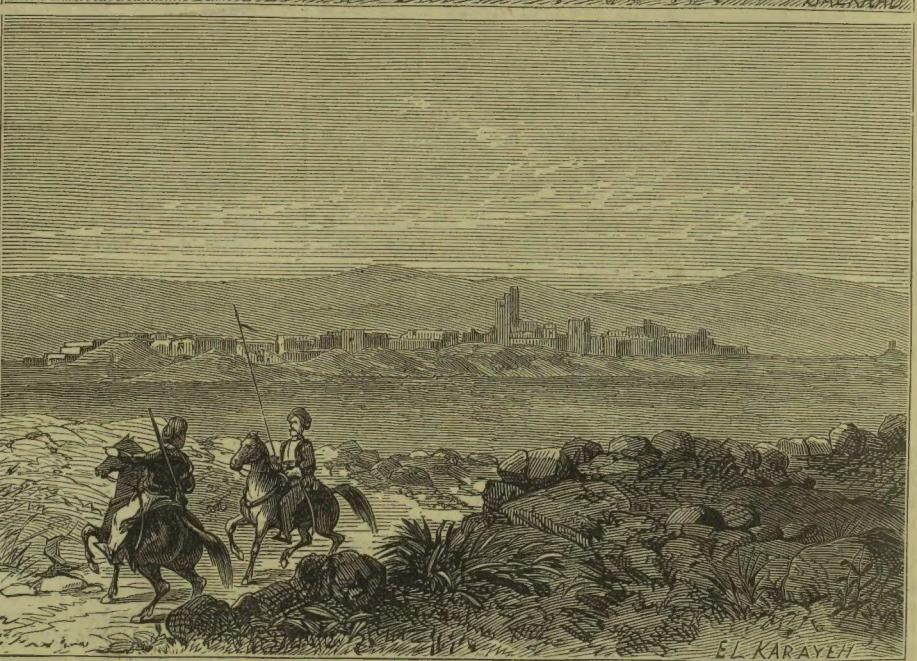
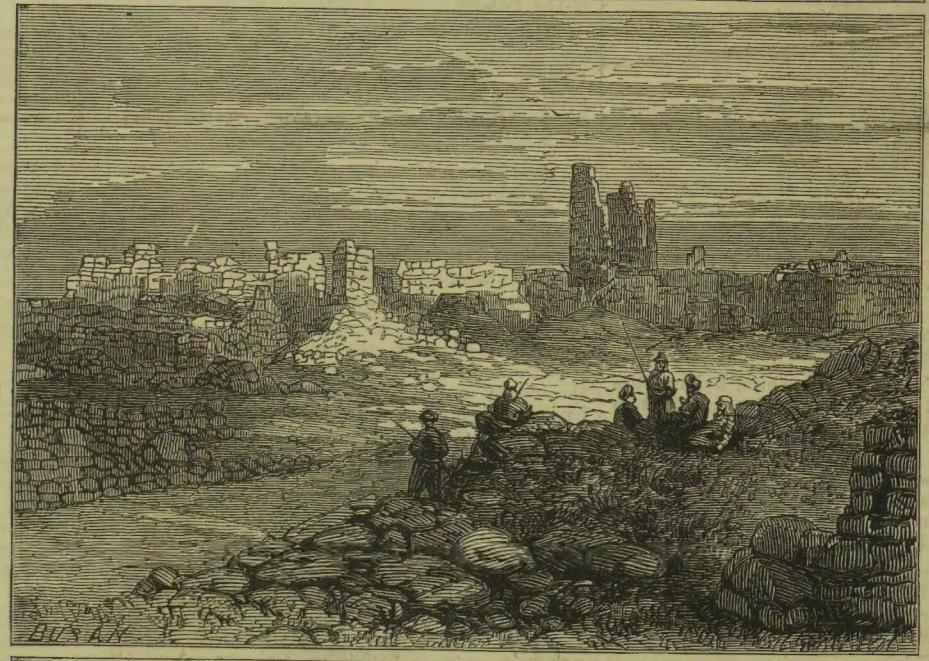
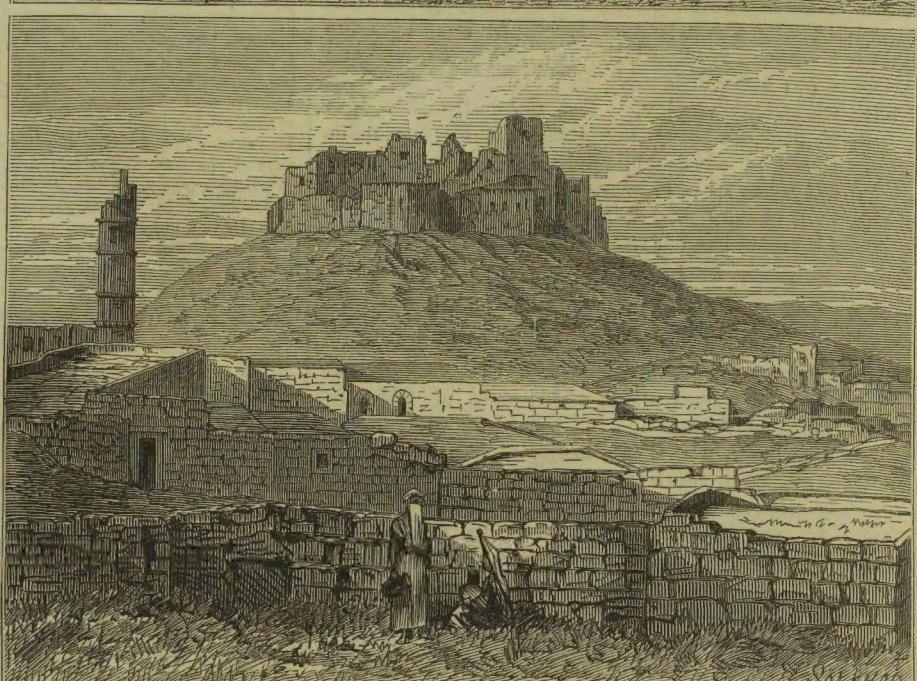
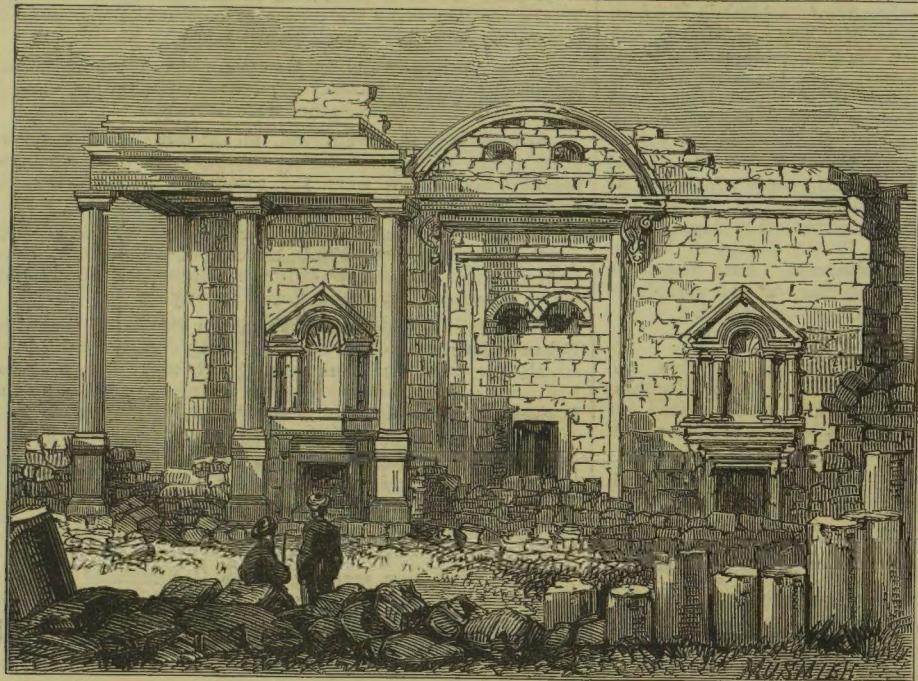
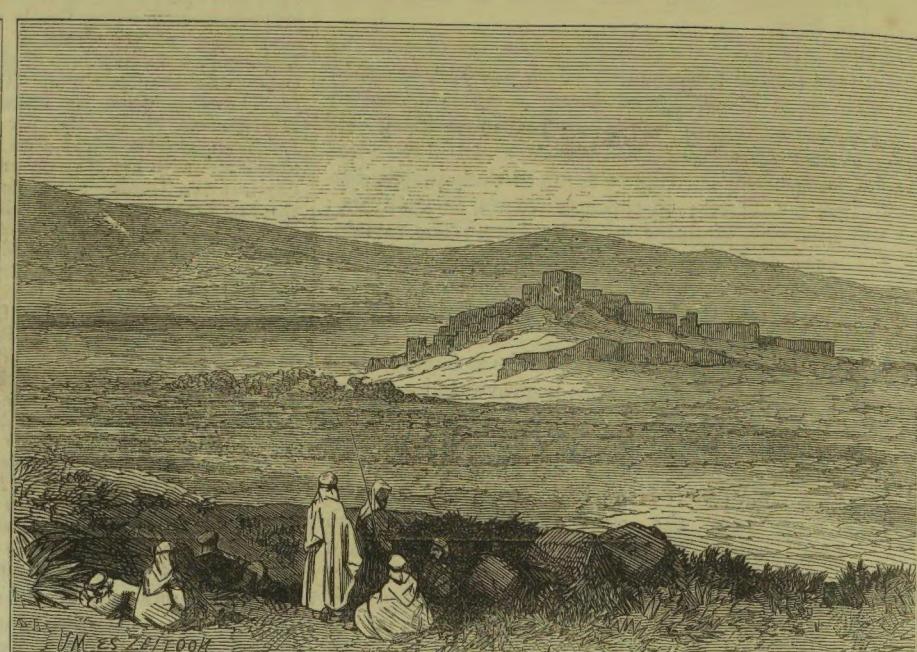
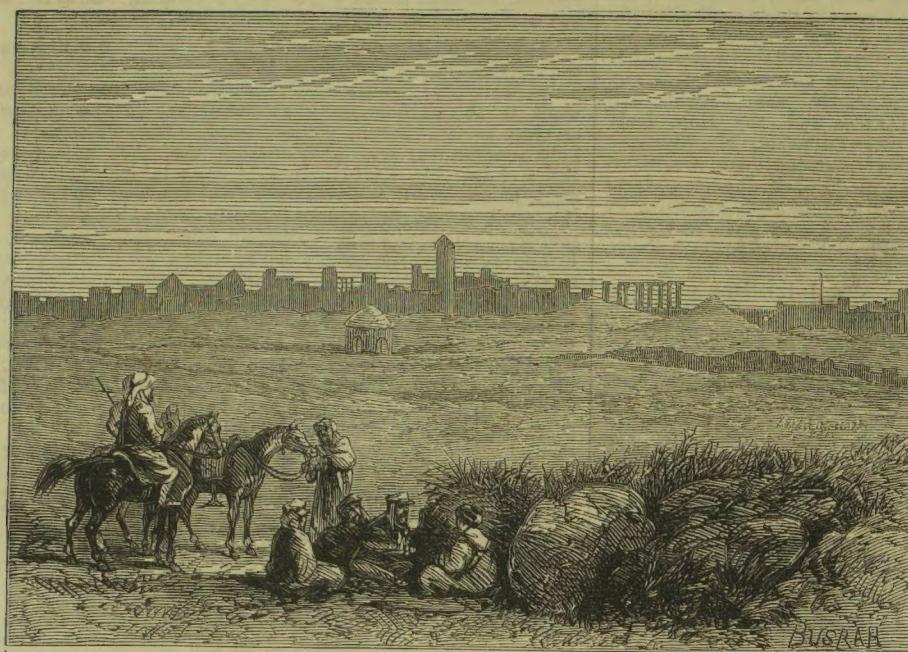
On Monday evening the Lord Mayor, in his capacity of governor of the Hon. Irish Society, to which office he was recently elected on the resignation, through ill-health, of Alderman Sir William Rose, presided at a banquet given by the society in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Sir Sydney has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Londonderry.

Lord Salisbury presided, on Wednesday night, at a successful meeting in Willis's Rooms for the completion of the building fund of St. Nicholas's College, Sussex—an institution intended to train a thousand boys at the moderate charge of fifteen guineas per annum for board and education. His Lordship warmly advocated the claims of the lower middle classes as an essential consideration in the education of the people.

The weekly returns of metropolitan pauperism show that the total number of paupers last week was 98,151, of whom 34,507 were in workhouses and 63,644 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in the years 1872, 1871, and 1870, these figures show a decrease of 5175, 17,323, and 33,049 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 688, of whom 464 were men, 179 women, and 45 children under sixteen.

We learn from the *City Press* that the route of the procession on Lord Mayor's Day will be as follows:—Starting from Guildhall, it will pass along Gresham-street, Princes-street, Cornhill, Leadenhall-street, and Aldgate. At this point the procession will probably pause for the address from the inhabitants of Aldgate to be presented. It will then proceed by way of Fenchurch-street, Gracechurch-street, King William-street, the Poultry, Cheapside, St. Paul's-churchyard, Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, the Strand, Charing-cross, Whitehall, and Parliament-street to Westminster Hall. The route on returning will be by the Thames Embankment, Queen Victoria-street, Queen-street, and King-street, to Guildhall.

Last week 2176 births and 1404 deaths were registered in London. After making due allowance for increase of population, the births were 178 and the deaths 96 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 76 from measles, 18 from scarlet fever, 4 from diphtheria, 27 from whooping-cough, 55 from different forms of fever, 29 from diarrhoea, and not one from smallpox. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 452 deaths last week, against numbers increasing steadily from 296 to 493 in the five preceding weeks; 175 were referred to phthisis, 163 to bronchitis, and 88 to pneumonia. To different forms of violence 50 deaths were referred; 39 were the result of negligence or accident, including 16 from fractures and contusions, 6 from burns, 6 from drowning, and 6 from suffocation. Eight cases of suicide and one of manslaughter were registered.





IMMERITIANS OF THE CAUCASUS.

THE GIANT CITIES OF BASHAN.

Bashan now forms part of the large district on the south-east side of the neighbourhood of Damascus called the Hauran. The name of Bashan is not found in history after the captivity. To the north of this land lies the Ledja, the Argob of the Old Testament (Deut. iii. 4-13; I. Kings iv. 13), and the Trachonitis of the New (Luke iii. 1).

Not long ago the Rev. William Parry, D.C.L., accompanied by his wife and two English friends, travelled in perfect safety through this seldom-visited district—"this mysterious region," as the Count de Vogué calls it. They depended solely for protection from the Bedaween, so much dreaded by the Christians of Syria, on two Kurdish soldiers supplied by the Governor-General of Syria, and letters of introduction to the Druse Sheikhs from the Druse Caimakam and Sheiks of Mount Lebanon. No building was seen there which Dr. Parry considered to be older than the Christian era. Nowhere did he see anything which he could regard as the work of "the Giants of Bashan." With the exception of a strange inscription found at Choraba, a copy of which he laid before the secretary of the Palestine Exploration Fund, the numerous inscriptions seen by him on the ruined houses and public edifices of the Hauran were found to be for the most part Greek, of the era of Bostra, which began on March 22, A.D. 105, in the reign of Trajan, who newly set the district in order as the province of Arabia.

The land of Bashan, if it may still be called by a name unknown to its present inhabitants, is exceedingly fertile, and to a very great extent uncultivated. The houses are all of black basalt, with stone doors, stone windows, and stone roofs. The great drawback to the cultivation of the land is fear of the Bedaween. There are other drawbacks, such as scarcity of springs of water, and lack of good roads to the seaports and inland towns; but these were overcome once, and might be again.

The roving Bedaween—the Would Ali, the Beni Sakker, the Rowalla, the Sirkhan, and others are the curse of the district. They periodically visit it, as locusts. Those who are settled in the district have been taught to respect, to some extent at least, the property of others.

The Druses dwell on the mountain of the Hauran, and in a belt of the plain on the western side of the mountain, and in the rocky Ledja. They are a people noted for their patriarchal customs, their peculiar religion, and their politeness and hospitality to strangers. Englishmen are the people whom they most like to see. The women wear horns on their heads, over which are thrown white veils, which cover the whole person except one eye. Nowhere in this region did Dr. Parry find a single agent of any missionary society labouring in any way for the enlightenment of the inhabitants. A little had been done in former years for a short time by Mr. Rogers, when Consul at Damascus, by Mrs. Mentor Mott, of Beyrouth, and by Mr. Pritchett, of Bishop-Stortford, towards teaching the young: that is all that had been attempted, and the work had ceased. No wonder, therefore, that Dr. Parry and his wife wished to open schools for the Druses, who crave instruction. The Christians scattered about the district were found wearing the Bedouin dress, and in no respect superior to the Bedaween. They are content to remain in their present ignorance and wretchedness. Such is the state of the remnant of the once powerful Church of the province of Arabia, which in the time of Eusebius had thirty-three Bishops acting under the Metropolitan of Bozrah.

Sweideh lies on the western declivity of the mountain, and is considered the metropolis of the Druses in the Hauran. It was formerly a large and important city, as the wide extent of its ruins and the magnificence of some of them, together with its large reservoirs, abundantly prove. Under the Romans it appears to have flourished in the time of Antoninus, one of Syria's greatest benefactors.

It is reported here that the Druses of the Hauran came at first from the neighbourhood of Aleppo to Ezra, and thence to Sweideh, about one hundred years ago, and that, when they became powerful, they supplanted the Mohammedans and Christians who had before possessed Sweideh and the adjoining towns.

A little to the west of Sweideh is a ruined tomb, which the Count de Vogué believes to be the oldest building to be seen in the Hauran. It is a short square tower, with thick walls, each of which is ornamented with six pilasters. There is no door or opening into the interior, except through the roof, which has fallen in. A Greek inscription on the north side states that "Odainatus, son of Annelus, built this monument to his wife, Chamata."

Mismich lies on the north-west side of the Ledja. The temple, of which a sketch is given, is one of the most beautiful ruined temples in the Hauran: it is of hewn stone. The town, once the metropolis of Trachonitis, is now a hideous mass of uninhabited ruins.

The approach to the temple is on the east side, past a row of pillars, now mutilated, which inclosed a wide paved area leading to six steps, the length of the whole front of the temple. The portico at the top of the steps consisted of seven Grecian columns, only three of which remain. There are two low side doors with niches over them, and a large door between them. Inside the temple are four Grecian columns, forming a square, and supporting the roof; and at the further end, opposite the door, there is an apse, resembling a sculptured shell, on each side of which is a door leading into a small room.

On one of the pillars in front is a long Greek inscription which speaks of Mismich as the chief city of Trachonitis and complains of the inhabitants for their want of hospitality to strangers, both military and civil. Other inscriptions on the temple contain the names of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Avidius Cassius, and Ignatius Fuscus (centurion of the third Gallic Legion).

Um Zeitun is one of the many ruined towns, some of which are uninhabited, on the eastern edge of the Ledja. A little to the east is the hill Shiehan, an extinct crater, one of the landmarks of the Hauran, on the top of which is a wely, and a little below the wely a solitary olive-tree. Um Zeitun signifies "the mother of olives;" but the town is not remarkable for its olive-trees now. At the foot of the hill is a quantity of black sand. From the top the whole of the Ledja, with its many ruined towns, and the wilderness beyond up to Mount Hermon, were distinctly seen. Between the town and the hill is the Lawa, a winter torrent coming down from the mountains, and, after running along the eastern side of the Ledja, finally losing itself in the marshy ground east of Damascus.

Under the Romans Um Zeitun was a place of importance. Some of its public edifices, as inscriptions state, were built in the time of Alexander Severus and Probus. In 1812 Burckhardt was kindly treated here, because it was thought that he had discovered, in his previous journey not long before, a treasure in the neighbourhood, which he had come to carry away with him. The present Sheikh, Zobilan Aamr, a middle-aged, merry Druse, is an extremely kind and hospitable man.

Kunewat is one of the few towns in the Hauran which have any beautiful surroundings. It is situated high up on the

mountain side, a few miles to the north-east of Sweideh, in the midst of trees, and commands an extensive view on the western side. Below the town, on the south-west side, is a massive platform supporting six beautiful columns and the bases of two others, about 6 ft. in circumference and upwards of 25 ft. high. On the east side of the platform there is a flight of steps, and underneath it there are rooms choked with rubbish. There are some square towers, like English church steeples, a little higher up: these are sepulchres. They are extremely well built of hewn stone. Some of the stones are cut so as to dovetail and fit very firmly together. The greatest ruin is that of a palace in the highest part of the town. It is indeed a magnificent ruin. Some of the finest ruined abbeys in England bear a poor resemblance to it. The doorways, ornamented with the fruitful vine-branch, beautifully sculptured, are charming. Among the ruins is a mutilated colossal figure of a man with long curly hair, grasping what looks like a Bishop's pastoral staff.

The inscriptions do not refer to any period earlier than the time of Agrippa. The majority speak of the period from Trajan to Justinian—the period of Roman dominion in Syria.

On the other side of the wide valley, near a great spur of the mountain, is a conspicuous hill with a ruin on the top.

From Busan to Salchat Dr. Parry was guided along the eastern side of the mountain by a horseman carrying a spear about 15 ft. long. Salchat lies on the south side of a detached circular hill, a few hundred feet high, probably an old crater, at the southern extremity of the mountain range. The houses were found to be particularly ruinous, and the large reservoirs to be full of dirty water. On the summit of the hill, beyond a very deep ditch, which entirely separates the summit from the lower part, a ruined castle of very imposing appearance stands. The outside is, for the most part, built of bevelled stones, but is thought to be no older than the Mohammedan Conquest. The inside is full of ruins, many of which are much older. Over a gateway in the interior there is a spread eagle, and on an adjoining slab a vine-branch, beautifully sculptured. From the top there is an extensive view eastward and westward. On the east side, as far as the eye can reach, is seen, as straight as an arrow, the old Roman road to the Euphrates. The castle, seen from a distance, bears a resemblance to Beeston Castle, in Cheshire.

Salchat was the frontier town of the Giant Og's kingdom, and is spoken of in the Scriptures as the eastern limit of the land of Bashan. It is mentioned in Deut. iii. 11, Joshua xii. 5, xiii. 11; I. Chron. v. 11.

It appears to have flourished under the Romans in the latter part of the fourth century A.D.

Bozrah is situated in the midst of the great plain of Bashan, and is the last inhabited city in the south-east of the Hauran. Seen from a distance it has a grand appearance: there appears a long line of buildings resembling a church and tower, a square tower, a great castle, a range of houses, towers, and large buildings, and, a little northwards of the city, a river. But on entering it nothing is seen but melancholy sights.

At the top of the ruined castle there is a theatre open to the sky, like all Roman theatres. The ruined cathedral was built by Julianus, Archbishop of Bozrah, in A.D. 513, in honour of the martyrs Serjus, Bacchus, and Leontius. The most beautiful ruin is that of a temple of which only four pillars and a portion of the wall are standing; the pillars are singularly beautiful. The approach to it from the north is along an ancient street, narrowed in later times, and now choked with rubbish several feet deep.

Bozrah was under the Romans a great military station, and the capital of the province of Arabia. It is still occupied by a detachment of Turkish cavalry. The only modern thing of which it can boast is telegraphic communication with Damascus. The Greek name is *Βοζρηνός*. Eusebius and Jerome speak of it as Bezer, one of the cities of refuge in Jewish times; but how they got over the topographical difficulty it is rather hard to imagine.

Al Zuriyah is in the plain, at the junction of the mountain with the plain on the south-west corner. It is about midway between Salchat and Bozrah, a little to the north of the old Roman road. It has a very melancholy appearance, both when seen at a distance and near at hand. From a distance there appears an irregular line of black houses, a yellow wely, and two towers—that is all. There is not a single tree to enliven the dreary aspect of the country around it. The chief object of interest here is a portico of three rows of columns, six in each row, supporting a flat roof. Seven tiers of steps, reaching from end to end of the portico, lead from the first row of pillars to the third. It stands on the western side of a large reservoir, well built with bevelled stones, but containing dirty water now. The town is disfigured with dung-heaps, and many of the old houses are smeared with cow-dung. The most singular sight there is an ordinary modern house, of the old pattern, occupied by Sheikh Ibrahim II Atrash, son of the celebrated Druse Sheikh Ismael II Atrash, the Joshua of the Druses, and the terror of the Bedaween. Clad in a coat of mail and sword in hand, he was always ready, during his lifetime, to attack a tribe of Bedaween single-handed.

The inscriptions are of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth centuries A.D.

This town is believed by the Rev. Dr. Porter to be the Kerioth mentioned in Jer. xlvi. 24-41.

Dr. Parry and his party were guided to Busan by a wild-looking Bedouin provided by the Sheikh of Nimre. His name was Kuthir i Nahaim. His only article of dress consisted of a long coat of sheepskins, with the wool inside. He had heard of England, and expressed a strong desire to see it.

A little beyond Nimre is the top of the mountain range which commands a very extensive view of the Great Desert, embracing on the north side the whole region of the Safa, which is said to be like the Ledja.

Busan lies on the eastern declivity of the mountain of the Hauran, overlooking the Great Desert, called by the Arabs "Shrol"—that is, Hell. It is a compact mass of reddish-looking ruined houses, on the north side of which stands a conspicuous white wely. The white wely is declared to be the burial-place of Job, who is believed to have lived and died here. The redness was found to be caused by lichen. The largest ruin is that of a palace or castle. In this town were found very massive stone doors, some of them panelled. The largest measured—half of a double door—was found to be 8 in. thick, 70 in. long, and 23 in. wide. While inscriptions were being copied, several people peered out of their houses and said to one another, "They are looking out for their property and trying to identify it; they will come again." Many of the inhabitants came hither at the time of the massacre in 1860.

From the inscriptions it appears that several of the present edifices were built in the early part of the fourth century A.D.

Busan is supposed to be the Buz of Jer. xxv. 23. It is a frontier city, and may be said to be in the end of the land. Not far from it are Tema and Duma. Eusebius speaks of it as *Βωζαν*, *γη Κηδαρ*; and in Isaiah xxii. 11-17 the inhabitants are mentioned as neighbours of the children of Kedar. Was this really Job's dwelling-place?

IMERITIANS OF THE CAUCASUS.

That province of the Asiatic Russian Empire which is named Imeritia is situated between Georgia and Mingrelia, south of the Caucasus range of mountains, between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea. It comprises the valley of the ancient Phasis river, now called the Rhion, and its territory is nearly identical with that of the old classical kingdom of Colchis, the birthplace of Princess Medea and the scene of Jason's exploits for the Golden Fleece. Imeritia is now traversed by the railway from Poti, on the Black Sea, to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. Its chief towns are Kutais, Bagdat, Vartzik, and Vakhani. The country is mountainous and wooded. The soil is fertile, producing corn, fruits, tobacco, hemp, madder, and other useful things; but the climate is damp and unhealthy. The population is estimated at 200,000, mostly of Georgian race, and of the Greek Church. Those dwelling in the mountain districts retain their peculiar costume, which is shown in our Illustration.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 30.

The prospects of the Monarchical restoration in France, over which the deputies of the Right were so jubilant just a week ago, are growing less and less bright every day. Each round of the clock adds one or more fresh votes to the Republican cause, and the supporters of M. Thiers are hopefully awaiting the issue of the great struggle, which will commence on Tuesday next. To add to the discomfiture of the Fusionists, the *Liberté*, which for some time past had been "trimming" in favour of the Monarchy, has openly declared for the Republican cause, and questions, as one behind the scenes, the authority of M. de Chesnelong to speak in the Count de Chambord's behalf, asserting that the former has falsified the language of the pretender, who has no intention, it says, of abandoning the white flag or granting the constitutional guarantees which M. Chesnelong so freely promised, on his return from Salzburg. The Monarchical journals, as if aware that they are playing their last card, support M. Chesnelong, and defy the *Liberté* to prove that the Count de Chambord has retracted his concessions concerning the flag and the constitutional guarantees. The *Liberté* maintains its assertions, however, and M. de Falloux has left for Frohsdorf, with the view of obtaining, if he can, a letter from the Count de Chambord ratifying all that M. Chesnelong has promised on his behalf.

Although it has been announced that the Count's horses have left for Paris, and that the gala carriages which are to figure at his triumphal entry into the capital of his ancestors are in readiness, there seems now but a scant chance that the Monarchical will obtain a majority in the Assembly. The latest statistics give the Republicans a majority of thirty-one votes, so that, even if the whole of the four-and-twenty doubtful members should all vote with the Royalists, the latter will still be defeated by seven votes.

The Bonapartist deputies have held a meeting and published a manifesto, in which they declare that they scrupulously adhere to their political faith and their flag, the former of which signifies order, the sovereignty of the people, and democracy; and they conclude their manifesto by declaring that they will vote against the Monarchical restoration. Sixty-five provincial Bonapartist newspapers have issued a similar manifesto, calling upon the National Assembly to proclaim the Republic.

Several meetings of the Left Centre, the Republican Left, and the Extreme Left have been held of late, at which the deputies arriving from the provinces have been unanimous in declaring that great agitation prevails among the people respecting the proposed restoration of the Bourbons, to which, they maintain, all classes are opposed. Delegates have arrived in Paris from the departments of the Dordogne, Côte d'Or, Vandœuvre, and Loir-et-Cher to protest against the Monarchy, and Marshal M'Mahon having refused to receive them, they have waited on M. Thiers and M. Léon Say to acquaint them with the opinions of their electors.

Although the Government has not openly declared itself in favour either of the Monarchy or the Republic, it obviously favours the partisans of the former, and suppresses all the provincial journals which defend the rights of the people or attack the Count de Chambord. It has, moreover, prohibited through the Préfets the circulation of anti-Monarchical addresses for signature; still, the measure has had but little effect, while the Republican journals teem with protestations against the Monarchical restoration. M. E. Feray, deputy for Seine-et-Oise, who wrote a short time ago an eloquent letter in favour of the Republic, has received a congratulatory address from some eight or nine hundred Parisian and provincial manufacturers, men worth their forty or fifty thousand pounds apiece, who all join in protesting against the intrigues of the Royalists.

Paris was aroused at midnight on Tuesday by the announcement that the Opera House in the Rue Lepelletier was on fire, and that even the Boulevard des Italiens was threatened by the flames. The theatre itself has been entirely destroyed; some parts of the Passage de l'Opéra have been badly burnt, and the house next door in the Rue Lepelletier has been rendered uninhabitable. All the valuable operatic costumes have been destroyed, besides an immense quantity of scenery. Right in front of the theatre is M. Durand Ruel's picture-gallery, where many of the chefs-d'œuvre of modern French art are on view. The alarm which the catastrophe occasioned in this establishment can be easily imagined; the more precious works of Doré, Meissonier, Courbet, Gérôme, Giraud, and Bellecour were immediately conveyed to places of safety, the remaining pictures being hastily packed up, so that if the fire had crossed the street they could easily have been removed.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine continues, at Trianon, and, in spite of the preoccupations of the moment, a large number of political personages daily attend the sittings of the Court. Almost all the evidence bears against the Marshal, whose few witnesses fail to prove anything important on his behalf. General Frossard has established to the satisfaction of the Court that Bazaine virtually abandoned him at the battle of Forbach, the first serious defeat of the French during the war of 1870, which ultimately proved so disastrous. Four of the recent sittings have been taken up in hearing witnesses on General Frossard's behalf, and the testimony they have given agrees with that of the General himself. The most important event this week in connection with the trial is the flight of M. Regnier, who was called to the bar by the Duc d'Aumale on Monday, but did not make his appearance. It is stated that, having heard that the Court intended to arrest him for an insulting letter addressed to the President, this ambiguous personage has taken refuge in England. Tuesday's sitting opened with the third division of evidence—viz., communications with the Emperor and Marshal M'Mahon; and the director of the Metz telegraphic lines proved that telegraphic communications with the capital were maintained by way of Verdun until the night of Aug. 18. Two

forest guards, named Eraud and Fissabre, related their journey from Verdun to Metz, and vice versa, with despatches for and from the Marshal. They were arrested several times by the Prussians, but succeeded in delivering their missives, which had been sewed up in the lining of their boots. Another forest guard, named Guillemin, stated that he conveyed a despatch to Marshal Bazaine, the substance of which was that provisions for the Army of the Rhine were collected at Verdun; and Intendants Préval and Wolfe deposed that they had gathered vast quantities of provisions together at Montmédy with the view of sending them, by way of Thionville, into Metz. Several officers and forest guards gave evidence to the effect that they conveyed despatches from MacMahon to Bazaine apprising the latter of the march upon Châlons and Sedan, and the Marshal's assertions that he had never received the despatches in question were greatly damaged by the straightforward testimony of these witnesses.

SPAIN.

People at Madrid are again officially assured that the Carthagena insurrection is on its last legs. A Government squadron of seven vessels, including the ironclads Vitoria and Zaragoza, arrived off Carthagena on Thursday week, and formed in line of battle, but the insurgent vessels did not come out of port. The fortresses fired, but their shot fell short. Official notification of the blockade of Carthagena has been given to the commanders of foreign vessels, and a naval engagement with the insurgents is expected.

Telegrams indicate a number of isolated movements among the Carlists and the Republicans, with varying success.

ITALY.

By a new law just promulgated, the army on a peace footing is to number 214,000 men.

A resolution condemning the lottery system, and urging the Government to take steps for its suppression, has been adopted by the Scientific Congress.

The Committee appointed to carry out the liquidation of the ecclesiastical property at Rome have invited Count Wimpffen to take possession of the library of the Convent of Gesù, which was bequeathed to the Jesuits by a Saxon Princess, but was to become the property of the Emperor of Austria in the event of the Society of Jesus being dissolved.

GERMANY.

The protracted illness of King John of Saxony ended fatally on Wednesday. His Majesty was in his seventy-second year, and had been on the throne since 1854. He was a literary student and an archaeologist as well as a monarch, and he has translated Dante into German. The Crown Prince, on assuming the reins of government as King Albrecht, assured his people that he will constantly devote his most paternal endeavours towards a right and just exercise of power and the promotion of the well-being and the best interests of the country. A portrait of the Crown Prince appeared in this Journal Sept. 17, 1870.

Prince Bismarck has been reappointed the Prussian Premier. The Finance Minister, Herr Camphausen, is appointed Vice-President, and is intrusted with the dispatch of current business, Prince Bismarck being prevented by the duties of the German Chancellorship from attending regularly to those of the Prussian Premiership.

On Tuesday the preliminary elections—namely, the voting for the electors who are to choose the Deputies to the Diet on Nov. 4—were held throughout Prussia. They have mostly turned out in favour of the Government and the National party.

The Correctional Chamber of Cologne on Monday gave judgment in *contumaciam* against Archbishop Melchers, who was sentenced to a fine of 200 thalers, or two months' imprisonment, for each of six cases in which he has been found to have appointed priests without the approval of the Crown, contrary to the law of May last. In a pastoral letter published by the Primate of Breslau, Roman Catholic electors are advised to vote for men who will be faithful not only to their Sovereign but also to the Pope. According to the *Posen Gazette*, Monsignor Ledochowski's carriage and horses have been disengaged upon for the first 200-thaler fine inflicted upon him for offences against the new ecclesiastical laws.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

Before leaving Vienna the Emperor of Germany visited the British department of the Exhibition, and carefully inspected the glass manufactures, jewels, and other valuable articles displayed there. The metal-work and the Armstrong guns are said to have specially engaged his attention. His Majesty made large purchases in the British department and in the French. He also inspected the American, Swiss, Italian, and Belgian departments. During the afternoon he ascended to the top of the rotunda at the Exhibition, and expressed the highest admiration of the splendid view. Many thousand persons were below continually cheering. The German Emperor left on Thursday week. The station was illuminated. Both Emperors embraced and kissed each other three times. The Emperor William was in tears. When the Austrian Emperor noticed Prince Bismarck he quickly approached, and shook him by the hand several times very warmly.

In the presence of the Emperor and the whole Imperial Court, the new Vienna Waterworks were inaugurated yesterday week. The water comes from the Alps, a distance of fifty-four English miles, by means of tunnels and aqueducts. The waterworks are the largest in the world. The inauguration took place at the giant fountain in the middle of Vienna, which throws up water 180 ft. high. The cost of the works has been 20,000,000 fl., and they have been finished in three years and a half. In the evening the city was brilliantly illuminated. Count Hoyos Sprinzenstein, the donor of the chief source of the water supply, has been raised to the dignity of Privy Councillor and has been decorated with the order of the Iron Crown of the second class.

A telegram from Vienna announces that a reported heavy failure had intensified the financial panic there, and caused a further fall of all classes of securities.

RUSSIA.

The Yomuds are reported to have rebelled after the departure of the Russian troops from Khiva. They massacred the emancipated Persians, and took arms against the Khan, who sent after the Russian General for help.

The *Moscow Gazette* says that the first stone has been laid of a fortress on the right bank of the Oxus, and that the building is rapidly progressing towards completion. The fortress will be styled Petrovsk, and will harbour a garrison of 600 Cossacks, and will be armed with twelve guns.

CANADA.

Lord Dufferin opened the Dominion Parliament on Thursday week. The Speech from the Throne says the report of the Commissioners on the Pacific Railway question has received careful consideration. It is for Parliament to determine whether any assistance shall be given them. The Pacific Railway charter has been surrendered, and fresh legislation is necessary. The revenue is equal to all claims. The speech further advises an increase of the number of Cabinet Ministers, and alludes to other topics of domestic interest. The evidence

taken by the Commissioners who inquired into the Pacific Railway scandal was presented, without any expression of opinion. The debate on the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was begun on Monday. Mr. M'Kenzie has moved an amendment declaring the conduct of the Ministers in connection with the Pacific Railway contract to be worthy of the severest censure.

AMERICA.

A first step towards specific payments has been taken at Washington: Mr. Richardson has ordered that Treasury payments of small sums shall be made in silver, and 1,458,000 dols. has been paid as November interest. The President is said to be "sanguine that the effort to place the currency upon a silver basis will result successfully." The St. Louis banks have resumed paying in currency. The Clearing-House Association has resolved that, on and after Nov. 1, the banks shall discontinue the issue of loan certificates, and thus cease to equalise the legal tenders.

The Agricultural Department reports that the Indian corn crop is estimated at one quarter below the average of last year.

Slackness of trade is so severely felt in the eastern States that several large iron and cotton factories have been closed.

Stokes, who shot Colonel Fisk, of the Erie Railway Company, has been found guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

INDIA.

Unfavourable intelligence again comes from India regarding the prospects of the rice crop, no rain having yet fallen. The Government is again taking precautionary steps against the threatened scarcity of food. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* states that the Viceroy left Simla for Calcutta on Wednesday. On account of the threatened famine the Financial Secretary left on Tuesday, and will consult with Sir G. Campbell. The relief works projected are the Soane Canal Extension and Darjeeling Railway. Official reports from the threatened districts are much worse.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Cape Coast Castle on Oct. 2, and on the 4th he held a conference with the Fante Kings and chiefs, who assembled in grand state and were introduced to him individually. He then addressed them on the subject of the expedition, declaring that, with God's help, he would inflict a blow on Ashantee which for all time would free them from any dread of invasion. He promised as a personal present to each chief who brought in 1000 men £10, and to others in proportion; subsistence of rice for all the actual fighting men, ammunition, and 3d. a day as pay. A present of a case of gin and £2 a-piece was made at the end of the speech to the Kings. He told them that, whilst thus ready to act liberally by them, he must exact from them that they would entirely obey the orders of an officer whom he proposed to attach to each chief; and that, whilst he left the management of each tribe to its chief, he must expect them to maintain their own authority and his together, and could allow of no excuses. They must also arrange to provide transport of the food and ammunition from Cape Coast for their own men without diminishing the fighting force in the field.

At Accra Captain Glover had already raised a thousand men, half of them Houssas. The Ashantees were moving towards Dix Cove, and had generally got the worst of the recent fighting.

It is asserted in private letters received from the Gold Coast by the Volta that European traders were carrying on a brisk business in ammunition and weapons of war with the native tribes bordering on the Ashantee territory, and that active measures were being taken to put an end to the contraband traffic.

Roads, says the *Telegraph's* correspondent, are the great necessity—the first condition of success; a clear path to Coomassie, to the true stronghold of Koffe Kalkalli, must be found or made. Twenty miles of road to the capital have been already made under the auspices of the armed police. This piece is merely an enlargement of the bush-path which used to exist, trampled by the feet of Fantees and animals. Our black fellows have widened the single-file way into a good, broad lane in seven days by the labour of 300 hands, and the new road is a good specimen of what we require. But at this rate it would take, under the most favourable circumstances, about ten weeks to make Coomassie attainable, supposing our dingo to be good enough to allow our work to proceed under his nose, or perhaps to lend us a helping hand in carrying it forward. But these twenty miles have been cut chiefly as an experiment, to prove the feasibility of getting through the bush; and as such the thing is entirely successful.

The Rattlesnake, with Commodore Commerell on board, reached Simon's Bay on Sept. 20. He was recovering slowly, though the bullet had not been extracted.

The Sultan has conferred the grand cordon of the Order of the Osmanlié upon the Duke de Broglie, and the same decoration, set in brilliants, upon Marshal M'Mahon.

The Swiss Government has requested Germany and Italy to appoint agents to officially inspect the works of the St. Gotthard tunnel, executed this year.

The Duke of Augustenburg, formerly a pretender to the sovereignty of the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, is selling all his properties in the north of Germany, previous to his taking service in the Austrian army.

According to the report of the geological survey of Newfoundland, a vein of hone-stone, rivaling in texture and quality the famous oil-stone of Turkey, has been discovered on that island. It occurs in great quantity.

A commission on the Belgian monetary system, appointed lately in Brussels, comprises the Director of the Mint, and representatives of the Bank of Belgium, the National Bank, and the Société Générale.

The American papers state that Miss Bunker, a daughter of Eng, one of the Siamese twins, has been married to Mr. Haynes, a deaf mute. The bride is also deaf and dumb, and the ceremony was interpreted by means of the manual alphabet.

At the Cape diamond-fields trade is reported to be good, and valuable finds are still being made. Beyond the Mutual the natives are on the war-path again, and exchanging raids into each other's territory.

The German war treasury, which must always be composed of forty million thalers in coin, will be deposited in the Julius tower of the citadel of Spandau. Nothing can be added to or taken from it without the consent of the Imperial Chancellor.

The Sultan has appointed Mr. George Weber, of the firm of George Weber and Co., Dantsic, to be Turkish Consul-General at that Baltic seaport city.

At the commencement of the winter session of the Manchester Scientific and Mechanical Society, on Tuesday evening, a paper on the application of science to the industrial arts was contributed by Sir William Fairbairn.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The last two days of the Houghton meeting were decidedly pleasanter than the earlier part of the week; still, daily visitors to the heath are very fortunate if they have not carried away unpleasant reminiscences of Newmarket in the shape of colds and rheumatism. Backers began very badly on the Thursday, as Mr. Winkle quite failed to give 6 lb. to Poudrière in the Troy Stakes. When they last met he gave her 13 lb. and a beating; but he has not sufficient power to move through heavy ground, and, moreover, must be getting dreadfully stale, as he has run no less than fifteen times this season. Apology beat four moderate fillies for the Homebred Sweepstakes; she ran far better than at Doncaster, and perhaps, as in the case of her own sister Agility, age will do great things for her. Thora's speed and his numerous good performances this season seem to give him a fair chance against Flageolet over the R. M.; but M. Lefevre's colt is wonderfully well just now, and took the northerner along at such a pace that he was dead beaten at half a mile, and, naturally enough, Flageolet's poor display in the Two Thousand was once more a subject of conversation, some of the remarks made being by no means charitable. His old opponent Kaiser (8 st. 7 lb.) did not display the same liking for the heavy ground in the Limited Handicap, which was next on the card—in fact, it completely stopped him; and Hannah (8 st. 5 lb.) disposed of Drummond (8 st. 12 lb.) very cleverly indeed.

The Jockey Club Cup—the new weight-for-age race over the Cesarewitch course—to which £300 was added, was the chief event of the Friday, and had secured a splendid entry. As, however, is so frequently the case, many of the horses engaged only put in an appearance on paper. Bertram has never been in form since the spring, Boiard was sent back to France after his easy defeat by Kaiser in the Second October meeting, Queen's Messenger has not appeared in public since he broke down in his St. Leger preparation last year, Dutch Skater and Favonius have left "the post" for "the paddock," Cremorne is hors-de-combat, for the present at any rate, and Wenlock has never been seen since his sensational Doncaster victory last season. The race was thus left to half a dozen, and was almost at the mercy of Flageolet, the only one appearing to have the least chance of beating him being Barbillion, who has run very well in France of late. However, his voyage and change of quarters seem to have disagreed with him, and he finished the absolute last, M. Lefevre's horse winning with consummate ease from Lilian and Hannah. Corisande, as is invariably the case when they run together, was a much better favourite than her stable companion; yet Hannah, as she has always done, finished a long way in front of her. Still, we suppose we shall once more be told, on the eve of some important long-distance handicap, that Corisande has been tried at least 14 lb. better than Hannah. The field for the Brethy Nursery was of very poor quality, Newry (9 st.) being the only high-class animal that ran; but everyone was glad to see Harmony (6 st. 7 lb.) carry Prince Baththyany's unlucky colours to the front, though, had Conseil (8 st. 4 lb.) run more generously, he would probably have secured the verdict. Walnut (8 st. 2 lb.) again had to put up with second place, as he could not be expected to concede 28 lb. to the Infanta colt in the Rowley Handicap; but he struggled so gamely under his heavy weight that his Cambridgeshire backers might well bewail their hard luck at being beaten by the shortest of heads. Saturday's card was a very poor one, and we need only note the excellent performance of Oxford Mixture, under a heavy weight, in a T.Y.C. handicap. As usual at Newmarket, M. Lefevre and Fordham had a very successful week.

A further draught of Mr. Merry's horses, including Highland Laddie and Pantomime, was sold at Albert-gate on Monday: the prices realised were small. Newry and Napoleon III. are for sale by private contract, for 2500 gs. and 1250 gs. respectively. Considering that the former has won the Middle Park Plate, and the latter the Champagne Stakes, these prices seem very low; but this is accounted for by the fact that neither of them has any important engagement.

Coursing men are once more fully engaged with their favourite pastime, and, from all we hear, they only need favourable weather to have a most prosperous season. The great Lurgan Meeting took place last week. It is by far the most important held in Ireland, and at one time promised to rival our great Waterloo gathering; but, owing to ill health, Lord Lurgan has been compelled to relinquish coursing, and, though he still takes great interest in the sport, it has been decided in future to limit the number of entries for the various stakes. The Brownlow Cup, for which many well-known greyhounds competed, was won by Cockie Leekie.

Preparations for the various college sports are being made at both Universities. Mr. Smith-Dorrien has been elected president of the Oxford Athletic Club, and Mr. Templar will fill a similar position at Cambridge.

There seems every chance that the long-talked-of sculling-match for the championship of England between J. H. Sadler and Robert Bagnall will take place next spring on the Tyne.

Mr. Yeaman, M.P., has been presented with £1000, to defray his election expenses at Dundee.

The Diocesan Synod of Down, Connor, and Dromore of the Protestant Episcopal Church began its annual deliberations in Belfast on Tuesday, the Bishop presiding.

Mr. Streeter, of Conduit-street, has patented an ingenious contrivance for superseding the check-string and speaking-tube in a brougham or other carriage having a splash-board. It consists of two dials, one on the splashboard facing the driver, the other within the carriage, and easy of access to the occupant. The dials bear the words "Go On," "Stop, Rt.," "Turn, Rt.," "Fast," "Slow," "Turn, Lt.," "Stop, Lt.," and "Home;" and to these any other words, such as "Club," may be added, to meet individual requirements. The outside dial is furnished with an index, and with a bell ringing a single sharp, clear, stroke.

At the weekly meeting, on Wednesday, of the London School Board it was reported that ninety-nine sites had been purchased, on which schools would be erected for 86,870 children. A discussion on industrial schools elicited from Mr. Macgregor a proposal to open an experimental school for one hundred boys. This was carried by a majority of 20 to 6. The London School Board has issued a report giving a full account of its work during the past three years. The report proves that practical results have by no means been neglected.—The Liverpool School Board has unanimously adopted a report from a special committee recommending the inclusion of elementary scientific instruction among the "extra subjects" in all the board schools, and the establishment of science classes of a more advanced character, wherever possible, in connection with the board's evening schools; it has decided to introduce the Froebel Kindergarten system into all the board's infant schools.—The Sheffield School Board has received an unusual compliment from the Town Council, which, in granting a precept for £3000, expressed satisfaction with the work it had accomplished.



Spiteful.

Fernando el Catolico (Rebel).

Research.

Mendez Nunez (Rebel).

Invincible.

Tetuan (Rebel).

Swiftsure.

Numancia (Rebel).

Lord Warden.

Diana.

Almanza.

Carmen.

Narvas Tolosa.

Villa de Cadiz



THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN: A CARLIST VOLUNTEER.

FROM A DRAWING BY R. GALOPRE.

THE NAVAL BATTLE OFF CARTHAGENA.
We give an illustration of the naval battle on the 11th ult., in Escombrera Bay, outside the harbour of Cartagena, fought by the ironclad squadron in the possession of the Intransigentes, or Red Republican faction, who have revolted in that city of Murcia, against the squadron belonging to the Spanish Republican Government of Madrid. The sketch is by Dr. Fleetwood Buckle, M.D., surgeon, R.N., of H.M.S. *Invincible*, who has furnished also the following clear and spirited description, with several diagrams, which we have not space to insert:—

"H.M.S. *Invincible*, Escombrera Bay, Oct. 11, six p.m.

"After months of dreary, monotonous watching, 'protecting British interests' in various Spanish ports, we have at last had a small excitement, in watching to-day the sea-fight between the Madrid squadron under Admiral Lobo, of Chilian fame, consisting of the ironclad *Vitoria*, frigates *Almansa*, *Carmen*, and *Narvaez Tolosa*, the paddler *Ville de Cadiz*, and sloop *Diana*, and the Murcian squadron of three ironclads, *Numancia*, *Tetuan*, and *Mendez Nunez*, and paddle-frigate *Fernando el Catolico*, under General Contreras. It was a very pretty sight, despite the mist and rain, which at intervals during the afternoon obscured the view, and wrapped its levelling mantle round them all. Admiral Lobo arrived yesterday from Gibraltar. During the evening he kept just outside Escombrera Island; but at night, perhaps to economise coal, he made sail, and was blown off the land to the eastward by the strong north wind to a position east of Port Porma. Between seven and nine a.m. the Intransigente ships collected outside the island. At 10.30 a.m. we steamed out, in company with the Lord Warden, Swiftsure, Research, Spiteful, and Hart, and followed by the German wooden frigate *Elizabeth*, the Italian ram *San Martino*, and French ram *Thetis*. We proceeded under easy steam in single column, line ahead, as nearly as possible parallel to the coasts, in a direction east by south, a mile off shore. About 11.30 a.m. the Murcians were broad on our starboard bow; the three ironclads were in line abreast, the *Mendez Nunez* being inside. They were three miles due south of Cape Agua. The *Numancia* was next, and the *Tetuan* seaward. The *Fernando el Catolico* followed, being evidently held in reserve to tow or assist any disabled vessel, a task in which the old wooden paddler would render good service. At this time Admiral Lobo's squadron was in no particular order, about six miles away to the southward and eastward of Cape Negreti.

"Soon, the *Numancia* left her consorts, and steamed away very pluckily straight towards the *Vitoria*. Admiral Lobo then began to get his fleet into something like position by turning to port. The *Almansa* and *Diana* forming her starboard, and the *Carmen* and *Narvaez Tolosa* her port quarter column. The *Ville de Cadiz* remaining some distance away on their port beam. In this formation the hostile squadrons approached each other, and at ten minutes past noon the *Vitoria* opened fire from her big bow shield guns on the *Numancia*. The shot falling short, the Murcian flagship held on past the *Vitoria*, exchanging broadsides. She cut the Madrid ships' line between the *Diana* and the *Almansa*, and turned to starboard across the sterns of the *Carmen* and *Narvaez Tolosa*, paying no attention to their shot, which, although the distance was small, nearly all fell short. She thus separated the *Ville de Cadiz* from the rest, and then commenced a stern chase, the paddler making all possible sail, and running before the fresh E.N.E. breeze. The *Vitoria*, seeing her small friend had no chance alone of getting away from the fast ironclad, left her three wooden frigates to the tender mercies of the ironclads *Mendez Nunez* and *Tetuan*, then coming up, and chased the rebel flagship, which after steaming hard for about four miles had nearly come up with the *Ville de Cadiz*. The captain of the latter, seeing that Contreras meant to ram him, executed a very pretty manoeuvre. Relying on the known handiness of a short paddler, he made a feint of going off to his right, as though steering for Cartagena; then, when he saw the long ironclad turning to cut him off, he suddenly put his helm hard to starboard, and went round so quickly that before the *Numancia* could alter her course she had shot across his stern, and probably, from making sure of ramming, she had no guns ready. At any rate, she did not fire at him, or the *Ville de Cadiz* must have gone to the bottom of the sea. Instead of this, she got off with a shot in the paddle-wheel, which did no material damage. She hauled her wind on the port tack, and, passing to the southward of the *Vitoria* and the frigates, joined the *Diana*, and was soon hull down and away from danger, where she remained for the rest of the day, miles away from the fight.

"By this time the *Vitoria* had opened fire from her useful bow shield-guns on the *Numancia*, and was fortunate enough to lodge a shell in her battery. The *Numancia* at once started full speed for Cartagena harbour, the damage done by the shell seeming to cause a panic on board her. The *Vitoria* continued to follow; but, being a slower ship, did not come up until the *Numancia* slackened speed within range of the forts. In the meantime the other ships were not idle. The *Mendez Nunez*, at 12.19 p.m., opened fire at very long range at the *Vitoria* and *Almansa*. Her shot generally did not reach half way; but as she came up with the 'chequer sider' *Carmen* the practice was much better on both sides. The 'direction' was very good and the 'elevation' decidedly improved. One shot appeared to strike the *Carmen* in the fore chains, and in return one from her went right through the *Mendez Nunez*. This, in the crowded state of her decks, must have done considerable damage. She was then called off to the relief of the *Numancia*. But when the wooden frigates *Almansa*, *Carmen*, and *Narvaez Tolosa*, then steering towards Cartagena in the track of the *Numancia* and *Vitoria*, again came nearly within range, long shots continued to be exchanged. As they were fired very wildly, and without sufficient elevation, they did no damage. About two p.m. she passed to the north of the *Vitoria* and entered the bay under cover of the forts.

"The *Tetuan* was, at twenty minutes past noon, on the starboard beam of the English Mediterranean Fleet, about four miles south and by east of Cape Agua. She then steamed very slowly to the eastward, crossing the track of the *Mendez Nunez* and exchanging shots with the *Vitoria*. One from the latter pitched into the water just under her bows, and caused a rapid disappearance of the motley crowd of sailors from her forecastle. Another was equally efficacious in clearing her bridge. Undeterred, however, by these slight alarms, she proceeded to engage the three wooden frigates, and appeared to strike the *Almansa* six times, without receiving any damage in return. Passing the frigates, she steamed in the direction of the little *Diana*; but in a few minutes, finding herself deserted by her consorts, she turned round off Cape Negreti and slowly steamed back towards Escombrera Bay, about half way between the British and Madrid squadrons, engaging in succession the *Carmen*, *Almansa*, and *Narvaez Tolosa*. At two p.m., when she was just off the entrance to Cartagena Bay—the *Numancia* and *Mendez Nunez* having just escaped being cut off by the *Vitoria*, then coming up from the southward—the French ironclad ram *Thetis* is stated to have broken down in her machinery. She therefore made sail, and in doing so got right between the *Tetuan* and the *Vitoria*. Seeing the

error she had made, as the shot was rattling through her topsails, the French ship backed her sails and made a stern board out of it, but not until the *Tetuan* had availed herself of the opportunity thus afforded of getting to the westward or fort side of the *Vitoria*. As soon as the *Thetis* was clear the *Tetuan*, whose port bow was towards the *Vitoria*'s starboard bow, steamed ahead; but the *Vitoria*, having greater way on, crossed her bow; then both, porting their helms, exchanged starboard broadsides. The *Vitoria*'s 12-ton guns sent their shot right through the *Tetuan*'s 4½-in. armour—in one side, out the other; but the *Tetuan*'s weaker guns are said not to have pierced the *Vitoria*'s plating—at least, that is the Spanish report to-night; but, the ships being less than 400 yards apart, I think it unlikely, especially as the *Vitoria* then steamed straight out to sea, and would not again attack the *Tetuan*, although she remained in the same position an hour afterwards, apparently broken down. The *Tetuan* fired a gun at the *Numancia*, and made her come out again; but she only stopped a few minutes, and once more sought the shelter of the forts, although Admiral Lobo withdrew all his ships and steamed away to the eastward. The action ceased at 12.15 p.m. The Murcians acknowledge that thirteen were killed and forty-nine wounded. Admiral Lobo reports:—'None killed; none wounded.' One of his frigates is said to have gone to the eastward to 'land the sick.' The wooden paddle-corvette *Fernando el Catolico* remained five miles south and by west of Cape Agua and the harbour all through the engagement, and was evidently only looked upon as a supply or tug vessel, not a fighting ship. There were no hospital ships or tugs, with Geneva flag attached, to either squadron. The *Numancia* started very pluckily, but, after the *Vitoria* chased her, appeared to run away. Whether the captain or crew are to blame for this we cannot at present tell. The *Vitoria* also, after exchanging broadsides with the *Tetuan*, steamed away as fast as she could. This is scarcely consistent with the report that she had received no damage and had no one 'either killed or wounded.'

THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 27.

Prompted by their ever eager desire to let the world understand that Austria and Hungary are not altogether one, the Hungarians have erected a veritable trophy composed of the national arms, with brilliant red, white, and green tricolour flags, waving from the summit of tall Venetian masts, at the entrance to their section of the Vienna Exhibition. Here the natural and manufactured products of Hungary, excepting its wines—notably the exquisite somlauer and the renowned Tokay—cereals, and the like, exposed in the eastern agricultural hall, are set forth to the best advantage; and, amidst endless rude reproductions of familiar Eastern types, one discriminates clearly enough the rapid advance which the country has made of recent years in the race of competition with the nations of the West. The popular attractions of the Hungarian section are unquestionably the matchless opals displayed by Herr Louis Goldschmidt, of Dubnik, and the striking Honved trophy, as the curious group of lifesize models of Hungarian soldiers, poised on a broad plateau on the summit of a mass of artificial rockwork at the end of the northern transverse gallery, is styled by the Viennese. In front a number of men are shown reclining on the ground, their rifles, with fixed bayonets, piled; and knapsacks, drums, and cooking utensils lying scattered around. A trumpeter, with trumpet in hand, stands on one side, holding his admirably-modelled horse by the bridle; while close by some artillerymen are loading a field-piece, which, with an ammunition-waggon, stands slightly in the rear. On the opposite side are a couple of mounted hussars, an officer and a soldier, in the picturesque uniform of their corps; and on a raised mound, occupying the centre of the plateau, is a theatrical-looking group of soldiers, of different arms, one of whom plants the gay-coloured Hungarian tricolour defiantly on the ground.

The opals of Hungary are so renowned that it is needless to insist on the beauty of those displayed by M. Louis Goldschmidt, to whom the mines of Dubnik, near Varosvagus, belong. The glory of his case is a garniture of opal cameos—portraits of the Emperor and Empress of Austria—cut by Guilmaris fils, of Paris, after the well-known busts by Ferkorn. These cameos, which form earrings, brooch, locket, and bracelet en suite, are set with rubies, emeralds, and brilliants, and attract universal attention. Herr Goldschmidt has, moreover, a splendid parure of fire opals, valued at a trifle under £7000, besides a large number of brooches, bracelets, earrings, and necklets formed of these exquisite gems.

Among the more interesting exhibits of the Hungarian section are some admirable coloured photographs by Professor Koller, of Bishitz, depicting scenes of Hungarian peasant life. Here we have a pair of lovers standing side by side—a stalwart young Hungarian farmer placing the betrothal ring on the finger of the bashful maiden who is soon to become his bride. Further on is a very different scene—a Hungarian kitchen, with a numerous family gathered round the rudely-carved table, the father pensively smoking, the mother busy with her spindle, while the eldest daughter reads aloud from some ancient volume in Gothic characters. Next comes a series of field scenes, introducing us to the peasantry hay-making and harvesting; and then a superb study of a Hungarian beggar—a head such as Rembrandt or Callot might have etched or painted—who raises a glass of deep amber *ruster-wein* to the light, admiring its splendid colour with the air of a connoisseur.

From Hungary one passes into Russia to find one's-self in the midst of trophies of furs and stuffed bears and sleeker-haired animals from these northern latitudes. The furs are often of the most sumptuous character, and range from a robe of superb sables at £450 downwards. Moscow contributes some beautiful gold jewellery and plate, in which under more refined aspects one notes all the richness of colour and originality of form of the ancient Slavonic style. Cups and vases, salvers and tazzas, abound, the majority enriched with zig-zag enamelled borders of blue and ruby colour, and thickly jewelled with precious stones. Some of the dinner plate is extremely characteristic, especially one magnificent set, which has Polar scenes admirably rendered in frosted silver, with fur-clad sea-men hunting the Arctic bear round the rims of the *éperges*.

Visitors flock, however, mostly to the northern transverse gallery, where there is a small but very curious collection of costumes, weapons, tools, and utensils. Here, too, are the Kirghesses and Turcomans sitting in their tent-like habitations roofed with rushes, one of the latter clothed in the skin of some wild animal, guiding his small black ox by an osier with passed through the nostrils, while his wife sits perched on a camel by his side. The Russian display of artillery is alike extensive and interesting, and in a covered-in court on the southern side of the Palace the largest cannon in the whole Exhibition will be found. Even Krupp must bow to the supremacy of this monstrous gun, twelve inches in the bore and forty tons in weight, which has been manufactured by the firm of Oborekowsky, of St. Petersburg.

Among the most interesting exhibits in the nave one must class the numerous characteristic bronzes sent by M. Felix Chopin,

St. Petersburg, which are certainly worthy of the very highest praise. First we have an immense bronze doorway, for the Church of St. Sauveur at Moscow, of Byzantine design and admirable workmanship; then some remarkable Clodion clocks and candelabra and various Louis XV. and Louis XVI. bronzes. The most interesting pieces of M. Chopin's collection, however, are the bronze groups and single figures representing different picturesque types of the Russian empire, modelled by a talented young sculptor, M. Lanceray. There are a young Crimean shepherd guarding his sheep, a Georgian cavalier reining in a fierce untamed Tartar steed; a young Circassian discharging his rifle while standing fearlessly on his horse's back; and a cart from Tchouvack drawn by a couple of long-horned oxen, with three laughing Russian peasant women, reclining inside, while an active youth endeavours to urge the beasts into a more rapid pace. There are, moreover, a couple of picturesque sledges, one drawn by three, the other by two, horses, all admirably designed, and the movements of which, as well as the animation of the drivers, are capitally rendered.

The Russian display in the eastern agricultural hall is both extensive and interesting; samples of hemp, flax, cereals, and tallow—indeed all the staple export products—are here, together with numerous varieties of wines and liqueurs, including Russian sauterne, Riesling, Muscat, Crimean tokay, and Bessarabian *vin nature*, with pyramids of liqueur-bottles, some coated with sand, but the majority revealing the transparent brilliancy of their intoxicating contents. There are the Imperial liqueur of pious Kiew, where no Jew may reside under penalty of death, the cherry brandy of Odessa, the "balm" of Riga, the bitters of St. Petersburg, not to mention an innumerable number of "vodkies" and "naliwki." Next come tobacco-leaves from the Ukraine, and giant cigars from Warsaw, followed by Persian insect-powder, oil from various parts of the Empire, and innumerable specimens of forest produce.

Leaving the Russian court in the Industrial Palace, one enters that of Roumania, where the Hospodar, attired in civilian costume, with an aide-de-camp in full regiments seated by his side, looks down on the visitors from his primitive *britska*, which is whirling over a desert plain. Everything here is in extremes, and conveys the impression of semi-savagery. Gay peasants' dresses, like those of Hungary and Transylvania, hang by the side of cases of filigree egg-cups, which are such common articles of manufacture in Turkey. Arms, as a matter of course, are in abundance, with curious copper cooking-utensils, specimens of tobacco, fiery wines and spirits, grain, bees-wax, and rude pottery for home use, together with quaint water-jugs and milk-pails in wood, curiously hooped with osier. Roumania makes an excellent show of its woods, and in one of the corners of the court one finds an interesting collection of its native birds, with hawks, eagles, and vultures hovering in the air over remarkable specimens of water-fowl, such as swarm in the lagoons of the Roumanian section of the Danube.

Greece displays its woods and marbles to great advantage, besides a variety of specimens of the Vallonia acorns, a staple article of commerce; new silk from one or two of its provinces, and a selection of its wines. The most striking exhibits of the Grecian court, however, are the plaster copies of the statues and friezes of the Parthenon, which impart a classical aspect to the gallery.

The Turkish section extends beyond. On entering it, right in front of one stands a compact crowd taking a bird's-eye view of the Golden Horn and the famed Sweet Waters, obtained from a gigantic plaster model of Constantinople and its environs, from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, exposed by the Sultan's Commissioners. The Turkish court is draped from floor to ceiling with magnificent carpets, outshining in variety of design, fabric, and colours all the rest of the exhibition, Persia alone excepted. Every two or three yards, moreover, one comes upon a curiously costumed figure, representing some picturesque type of the Turkish empire, mounted on a low pedestal. The display of raw produce of various kinds, such as wood, tobacco, and leather, is naturally more useful and interesting than picturesque; but there is much curious inlaid mother-of-pearl work from Damascus and Jerusalem, with matchless Brusa silks, handsome specimens of antique brasswork, eccentric green and blue glazed earthenware, fine old damascened armour, legendary Damascus blades, and no end of curious Oriental costumes covered with complicated gold embroidery.

Besides the model of the capital of the Caliphs, the Turkish section boasts an admirable one of Jerusalem, which is examined with more than ordinary curiosity by the crowds of visitors who daily throng around it. The *Illustrated London News* published a few weeks ago an Engraving of the picturesque groups of Tyrolean, Hungarian, and Polish peasantry, and ex-patriated Israelites who collect in its vicinity and listen with interest while some Eastern traveller points out the temple, the Mount of Olives, the village of Bethany, and the scene of the Crucifixion, the ever memorable Calvary.

The Fine-Art Exhibition at Aberdeen closed last Saturday.

The Social Science Association have accepted the invitation to hold their next congress in Glasgow.

A new hospital, erected as a memorial of the late Dr. Ross, of Dingwall, was opened in that town on Saturday.

The cable across the bed of the Firth of Forth, which parted by coming in contact with a schooner's anchor during the late gales, was grappled last Saturday, the defective portion cut off, and a new shore-end on the Fife side submerged.

Mr. D'Arcy, M.P., authorises the Dublin newspapers to state that there is no foundation whatever for the report in circulation that he had lodged £100,000 with Cardinal Cullen for the erection of a Roman Catholic cathedral.

The Eton College Volunteer Rifle Corps had a field-day, on Tuesday, in the park at Bearwood, near Wokingham, the residence of Mr. J. Walter, M.P. for Berkshire. Mr. Walter received the corps with much hospitality.

Mr. E. Hermon, M.P., and Mr. J. Holker, M.P., were present, on Tuesday night, at the distribution of prizes to the successful science and art students connected with the Government classes at Preston.

The portrait of the Solicitor-General in this Number of our Journal is engraved from a photograph by John Watkins, of Parliament-street, Westminster; that of Mr. Hammond from one by Rossi, of Milan and Genoa; and that of the Comte de Chambord from one by Angerer, of Vienna.

A well-dressed man entered the shop of Mr. Edwin Smith, jeweller, Birmingham, on Monday night, and asked to be shown some watches. While the watches were lying on the counter he threw a handful of snuff in Mr. Smith's face, completely blinding him for some minutes, and got away with the spoil.

Mr. White and Professor Fawcett addressed a large meeting of their constituents in the Corn Exchange, Brighton, on Monday last. They spoke at length on the leading questions of the day, particularly education, disestablishment, and finance, and a vote of confidence in both was passed.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

In several instances lately in which agricultural members have been addressing their constituents they really talked something about agriculture proper. There has been Mr. Albert Pell, in Leicestershire, who sets up a claim, fully acknowledged, for a position in the House because he is nominally a tenant farmer. He speaks with the plainness and the practicality which ought to characterise that class of member, and he is not very grievous or woeful. It would seem that he thinks that there is a good time—nay, a splendid time—coming for the producers of food; for he says that the price of meat has not at all reached its maximum, but if the grazier will only have a little patience beef and mutton will rise to a proportion which, in a certain way, will put it on a par with coal. This, he says, may well compensate for an increase of agricultural wages, which must have come some day or other. Perhaps, naturally, and in a state of farmer-like enthusiasm, he forgot a trumpery, inconsiderable class, about which there is no need for graziers to trouble themselves, who are called consumers. Supposing that when the meat-producers' hopes in regard to prices culminate two thirds only of the consumers are able to buy! However, Mr. Pell appears to be in a most optimist condition of mind, which it would be unkind to disturb by any presages of the future. Probably Mr. Clare Read is the most real, if not the only, representative of the tenant-farmer class, and this, combined with his frank, sturdy, bearing and "good-sensical" way of speaking, render him very acceptable to the House. In some respects his position is anomalous, for he is a Conservative, and a steady one so far as votes are concerned; and yet lately, when addressing his constituents, he contended for tenant-right—or, at any rate, that farmers' capital should be secured to them; but, said he, "there is so much Conservatism about land-rights that every obstacle is offered to giving tenants legal protection." This is a remarkable statement, and may be remembered and quoted when an English tenant-right bill, which is ready, comes on next Session.

One of the representatives of Mid-Somerset, Mr. Neville-Grenville, is an agreeable member, inasmuch as he never proses, or for a pretence makes long speeches; but every now and then he breaks out with a few breezy sentences, which generally contain a point or two that almost rise to the height of epigram. He seems generally to be of opinion that the two sides of the House might get on better together and be less antagonistic, and that speeches on each side should be made more like pleasant and smart talk. Assuming that this be a correct idea of his sentiments, it is not surprising that he should have been communicating them, a few days ago, to his constituents. The question being the relations of farmer and labourer, he expressed sympathies with both, pointed out the interdependence of the two classes, counselled mutual confidence, and advised both parties to be good friends. As they have not yet got the franchise, and are not constituents, probably the labourers were not represented at the meeting, so that, whatever might have been the effect on the employer class, which of course was there, it is not easy to say what prevalence the advice of this genial and sensible gentleman may obtain.

The tolerably outspoken sentiments on the present state of the education question uttered by Mr. Bright at Birmingham the other day would seem to have encouraged another, though a subordinate, member of the Government to liberate his mind, which has for some time been in throes on that subject. Of course Mr. Hibbert, as only Secretary to a department, has not so much responsibility to throw away when he pronounces against a statute to which the Government has clung rather pertinaciously, as has a member of the Cabinet when he speaks in his personal and not in his Ministerial capacity. But whether as a member of the House or an official Mr. Hibbert is in some sort a representative man. He may be called a judicious and undemonstrative Radical, and, for reasons which the initiated may perhaps very well understand, he is just the kind of man whom a Ministry having secret intentions of dealing with a question in a particular sense would be glad to put forward as a pilot-balloon. It may be, therefore, that Mr. Hibbert's frank declaration about the existing law on education may have a significance of its own.

The Liberals ought to be very grateful to Mr. Disraeli for having written, and to Lord Grey De Wilton for having published, the now famous, or notorious, "Bath letter," for it has proved a perfect "diggings" for materials for out-of-door Parliamentary speeches. Here, for instance, Mr. Hibbert—who is constitutionally, one would think, and habitually certainly, sterile of jokes and even of grim banter—has made an epigram out of that wonderful epistle; for, getting hold of the "plundering" of the Liberals, he said that, even assuming that the Liberal party had ever "plundered," they had taken from a class for the benefit of the community, while the Conservatives had sought to plunder the people for the behoof of a class.

It is to be noted that Mr. Osborne Morgan has been disporting himself, so to speak, before his constituents at Wrexham. At any rate, his speech was conceived in that jovial spirit which seems to animate him in the House, even when he is speaking about his favourite subject of burials; and nothing can be more amusing than the way in which he sets forth quips and cranks and rather elaborated humourisms, and then, apparently, recollecting a certain incongruity with his subject, suddenly puts his voice into mourning, and is nearly lachrymose over the wrongs of some people who want to be interred in their parish churchyards with any ceremony but that which is prescribed. Doubtless, Mr. Morgan's address on the occasion which is being referred to was pointed, and, so far as optimism in regard to the prospects of the Liberal party was concerned, full and weighty. Perhaps, though it does not appear that he said so, he may think that amongst all the subjects which he predicted would in due time be successfully dealt with, his special, particular, and pet measure, which for several Sessions has hung between second reading from early February to late July, may at length reach fruition.

Amongst the many members who by assiduity in attendance and gravity of aspect contribute to what may be called the solidity of the House, there is no better exemplar than Mr. Amphlett, who combines the functions of a practising Chancery barrister and a county member. It has often been said that the learned gentleman had a polarity towards a Vice-Chancellorship, and the very few specimens of his mode of treating subjects in the House (which was principally last Session, when he shook off his normal reticence, and was—for him—active in the discussions on the Judicature Bill) showed that he is assuredly possessed of a judicial mind. He has lately presented himself before his rural electors; but, as he was in company with Sir John Pakington, it is probable that he had little verge and space left to fill.

That Sir Wilfrid Lawson should put in an appearance at a meeting of what is pretentiously called "The United Kingdom Alliance" is nothing remarkable. But, so far as can be gathered from the records of his prelection, he did not gamble rhetorically, as is his wont; perhaps because the assembly was, so to speak, high-dried and severe in its character. There was something paradoxical in his saying that, as legislation for the diminution of drunkenness had hitherto failed, his particular legislation ought to be adopted. He did not bring

forward as an illustration the effect of that kind of law-making in places where it was tried. It was not wonderful that he should lament that Mr. Bright, whose presence in the Cabinet is to regenerate the Liberal party, did not remember to mention the Permissive Bill in his great speech last week.

It is not easy to do justice to the members for Brighton when they liberate their minds to their constituents. Perhaps, if they were to be characterised in regard to the speeches which they have been letting off to the electors of London-on-the-Sea, it might be done by saying that Mr. White was normally panderous, and Mr. Fawcett, as usual, tremendous. The latter was expected to stand rather penitentially before his constituents for having contributed to the vote which put the Government out in the spring; but he did not show a bit of "white sheet," and talked about independence in his most pronounced manner, and that is very pronounced.

LAW AND POLICE.

TRIAL OF THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT FOR PERJURY.

Dr. Wilson was examined yesterday week as to a surgical matter, and explained that he had not attended the defendant professionally, but only for his own purposes of scientific investigation. He added that persons who suffered from sunstroke often showed an indifference about their affairs. Mr. Whalley, M.P., was afterwards called to deny that he had coached any of the witnesses or communicated to the defendant what they had said. On cross-examination he repeated his declaration of opinion that the opposition to the defendant was a Popish plot to deprive him of his rights. A licensed victualler, who lives at Shepherd's-bush, gave evidence as to "Captain Tichborne" driving up to Johnny Broome's public-house in Piccadilly, in the autumn of 1850, and complaining of having been swindled out of some money; but this witness was not cross-examined, as the Lord Chief Justice reminded the counsel that it was known exactly where Roger Tichborne was at the time of which the witness spoke. Another witness gave evidence as to a horse-dealing transaction with the defendant at Castlemeaine, where he signed the receipt in the name of Tichborne.

On Monday the Court assembled for the hundred and twenty-fourth time. Several witnesses were called, including Lady Isabella Burrowes, who spoke to having attended a race-ball at Southampton in 1849, where she danced with Roger Tichborne. She had spoken to the defendant, and believed him to be the man whom she met that night. With this Dr. Kenealy intimated that his case was closed; and Mr. Hawkins asked for an adjournment, in order to admit of his producing rebutting testimony. After some discussion between the Judges and the counsel, it was ultimately arranged that the Court should adjourn until twelve o'clock on Wednesday.

Mr. Hawkins began on Wednesday his rebutting evidence with Lady Radcliffe. She gave the dates of every occasion, from January, 1849, to June, 1852, on which she had seen Roger Tichborne. She denied all knowledge of the man Lewis, who professes to have been Roger's boon companion and to have frequently seen him with her. The statements of Mrs. Burt, Thomas Dimond, Caroline Skates, and others, as to having seen her alone with Roger, she positively contradicted. In cross-examination, Dr. Kenealy pressed her regarding certain entries in her diary, which his questions implied had been interpolated at later dates. Mr. Marsh, late member for Salisbury, deposed to having sailed from Sydney to Melbourne in 1853, with Sir Charles Fitzroy, the then Governor of New South Wales. He fixed the time of sailing at the end of January; and Mrs. Marsh, who was also called, read an entry from her diary which showed that it had been Jan. 27.

Some further rebutting evidence was given on Thursday. Mr. Charles Sperling said he resided in Essex, and was a magistrate for the county, and in 1846, when he was under Mr. Brunel, the engineer, he was staying at Melksham, near Bath. Having been called to contradict Mary Anne Neale, the barmaid at the King's Arms, Melksham, who deposed to Roger Tichborne and himself visiting that house together in 1849, he said he went to the King's Arms two or three times, but never knew Roger Tichborne, nor did any of his family know him. Colonel Bickerstaff was examined as to the evidence of Timothy Marks. He said he never ran a race with any officer, non-commissioned officer, or private in the Carabiniers in his life, or with Mr. Greenwood. In reply to the Lord Chief Justice, he said he was present when Roger Tichborne was bled by Dr. Moore at Canterbury, and had a perfect remembrance of what occurred. He then stated positively that the doctor only made one puncture with the lancet on each ankle and only one puncture on each arm, but said that the doctor pointed out four or five old marks of punctures on the left arm. Henry Allen, who went out with Arthur Orton in the Middleton, said he never saw any scars or marks on his face or on his hands. He was positive upon the subject. John Francis Cronin, Frederick Cronin, Joseph Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Russell, and Wm. Dodd, all of whom had already been examined for the prosecution, gave similar testimony. The other witnesses called and examined upon the same point were Shotter and Ann Cockburn. Captain Oates, examined as to the evidence of Captain Brown, said:—"I have not the slightest knowledge or recollection of Captain Brown. I never saw him. I was in Hull, and not in the gallery of the court when Brown was examined, as stated by him in his evidence. Captain Birkett and I did not introduce Roger Tichborne to any person called Brown at Rio. I saw Roger frequently for four or five days. I never drank with him, Captain Birkett, and Brown, in an hotel, or played at billiards with him. It is not true that I ever played billiards with Roger Tichborne. I never saw Roger play with Captain Birkett or Captain Carmichael, or in fact, with any one. I don't know Captain Carmichael. I never played at any game with Roger in Rio, or saw him play at any game with any one. There is nothing true in Brown's statement as to my playing billiards or being present when Birkett and Carmichael played with Roger for money when he was drunk. I never played, and never saw Birkett or Carmichael play with him. I never occupied a bed-room in which another man named Brown slept at the same time in the second bed. It is untrue, as is also the statement that I bathed in the presence of Brown. I never saw Roger Tichborne drunk in an hotel or billiard-room, or anywhere else. There is not one word of truth in the statement that I and Roger and others were drunk the night he is said to have occupied Brown's bed. I never requested him to take Roger to the room and give him a bed. I don't know Captain Myers and Captain Jenkins, mentioned by Brown. Captain Hoskins was in Rio at the time Roger was there. There is no truth whatever in the statement that I and the other captain were drunk in the hotel. The statement is no more true than that I was in the gallery the other day. It is not true that I, Roger, Birkett, and Hoskins came on board together, and were all pretty well drunk. There is not a word of truth in Brown's story. Captain Birkett did not say to him, 'Brown, you are the only sober man on board; stow Roger away.' Brown did not take off his coat and prise a board off the bulkhead. Captain Birkett was perfectly sober, and

the ship in every respect fit to go to sea. It is untrue that Brown put Roger in the cabin. I saw him go into the lazarette, and I left him there. The grating was put over the hole, and a table, on which we afterwards had coffee, over that." Other portions of Brown's evidence were read by Mr. Hawkins, and Captain Oates gave a positive denial to each part of it. Captain Hoskins, who was at Rio in 1851, said he never spoke to Roger Tichborne in his life. The witness then, in reference to Captain Brown's evidence, denied that he ever knew such a person, and also denied that he went on board the *Bella*, drunk or sober, on the morning of her departure, or that he had ever played billiards with Roger, adding that he never was in a billiard-room in Rio. The other parts of Brown's evidence, he said, were totally untrue. Some further rebutting evidence, of no great importance, was given.

The October Sessions of the Central Criminal Court were opened on Monday, before Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder, whose return to England was the subject of felicitations by Mr. Cooper, as spokesman of the barristers present. On Tuesday, Charles May, aged nineteen, who pleaded guilty to forging endorsements to valuable securities, and thereby obtaining nearly £4000 belonging to his employers, Messrs. Phillips, foreign merchants, in Tower-street, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. Samuel Schomberger was convicted of having in his possession a plate for the purpose of forging Austrian bank notes, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. William Tuckfield, charged with perjury in evidence given in an action for heavy damages against the Metropolitan Railway, was on Wednesday found guilty, and next day sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Thomas Bancroft, a person who is said to have been before the Court at the Mansion House at intervals for the past twenty years, was taken there on Monday for having, while under the influence of ardent spirits, flung a poor old milkwoman, with her lails, into the road, breaking her knee-cap. He pleaded drink and loss of temper, but was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four months.

A man who was employed as a shampooor in a Turkish bath walked off with the gold watch, chain, and purse of a bather. When taken into custody he said there was not so much money in the purse as the loser represented, and he offered to let the owner of the watch have the duplicate of it for £4.

At Guildhall and Worship-street the magistrates were engaged, on Monday, in examining cases of juvenile robbery. At Worship-street, James Banks, a lad of eighteen, was charged with a series of highway robberies, committed in Shoreditch. At Guildhall the culprits were two youths, respectively connected, whom a detective had caught in the act of a wholesale plunder from the warehouse of their employer, a pawnbroker. Remands were ordered in both cases.

Mr. Woolrych has imposed a fine of £4 on a policeman for getting drunk and going to sleep on his beat.

The magistrate at Worship-street was surprised at a large quantity of putrid fish being brought into his court, yesterday week, for him to condemn. Some of it was handed up to the Bench, but Mr. Bushby said he was not bound to smell it, and ordered its removal. The fish consisted principally of haddock, which were seized on the premises of a smoker.

A cabdriver who had committed an assault upon a tradesman with whom he had a dispute respecting the payment of a fare, was on Monday sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, by the Thames police magistrate.

Henry Taylor and Joseph Brooks, carmen in the employ of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne, were on Saturday charged, at Marylebone, with wholesale robberies of jewellery and parcels from the London and North-Western Railway Company, and committed for trial.

James Howse, of 84, London-road, was summoned at the Southwark Police Court by the vestry of St. George's for selling as cider a liquid injurious to health, being adulterated with tartaric acid and other deleterious acids. The defendant said it was not the usual cider, but a liquid called "temperance cider," and he contended that it was not injurious to health. He called two witnesses who said they had drunk it for years and found it to be wholesome. Mr. Partridge fined the defendant 40s. and costs. At the same court, John Tucker, a baker, carrying on business in Great Suffolk-street, Borough, was fined 20s., and 12s. 6d. costs, for selling bread adulterated with alum. Two milkmen, named Lane and Evans, were convicted, yesterday week, of having sold as pure milk an article of which a considerable proportion consisted of water. In each case a fine of £10 was inflicted.—At Lambeth, on Wednesday, a coal-dealer, who had supplied a customer with coals of an inferior description to that for which he had charged, was fined £3 and costs. There was a similar case at Hammersmith, but the case was not proved.—Two tradesmen were fined at Wandsworth, on Tuesday, one 5s. and the other 10s., for having sold adulterated mustard.—At Clerkenwell, on Wednesday, William Brown, a milkman in Murray-street, Camden Town, was fined 40s. and 2s. costs for selling milk adulterated with water as a pure article.

At the Thames Police Court, on Tuesday, a firework-vender, who had disposed of some of his wares to a boy under sixteen years of age, was fined 40s.

There was not a single prisoner in custody, on Wednesday, in the county gaol of Anglesey and Beaumaris. The gates were thrown open and a white flag was hoisted.

At the Doncaster Borough Sessions, yesterday week, the two knavish officers of the Society for Preventing Cruelty to Animals were convicted on three charges of conspiracy and fraud, and were sentenced each to six months' imprisonment.

James Beer, a Liverpool crimp, has been fined £20 and costs, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, for ship-ping as able seamen stonemasons and others out of work.—Margaret Wood, a servant girl, was sentenced at the Liverpool sessions, on Tuesday, to seven years' penal servitude for having maliciously administered vitriol to her mistress's child.

Mr. Lefroy, a landed proprietor in the county of Longford, has been seriously wounded by a shot fired through the window of his house. A man has been arrested on suspicion.

The post of office-keeper of the Royal Academy, lately occupied by Sir E. Landseer, has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Pickersgill, R.A.

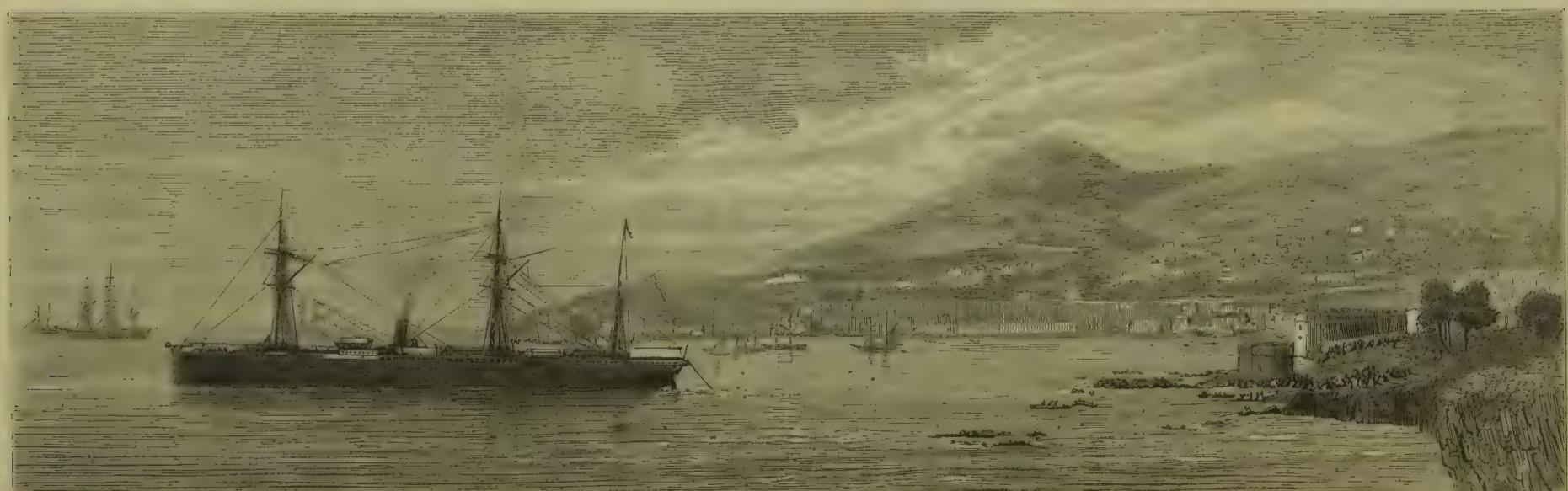
Lady Franklin and the Rev. H. W. Gell, grandson of the late Sir John Franklin, have written to the *Times*, disputing the statements recently made in the obituary notices of Sir Robert M'Clure, that he was the discoverer of the North-West Passage. Lady Franklin says that no one can dispute the great qualities of Sir Robert M'Clure as a navigator of the highest skill and daring; but claims for her late husband and his companions "the proud distinction of being discoverers of the North-West Passage."



THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER: ST. PAUL'S ROCKS, FROM THE EAST.



THE VOYAGE OF H.M.S. CHALLENGER: THE CHALLENGER MADE FAST TO ST. PAUL'S ROCKS.



THE SEINE LAYING THE LAND END OF THE BRAZILIAN SUBMARINE CABLE AT MADEIRA.



ROYAL HALIFAX (NOVA SCOTIA) YACHT CLUB RACE.



DEMOLITION BY GUN-COTTON OF A CHIMNEY AT NORTHFLEET.

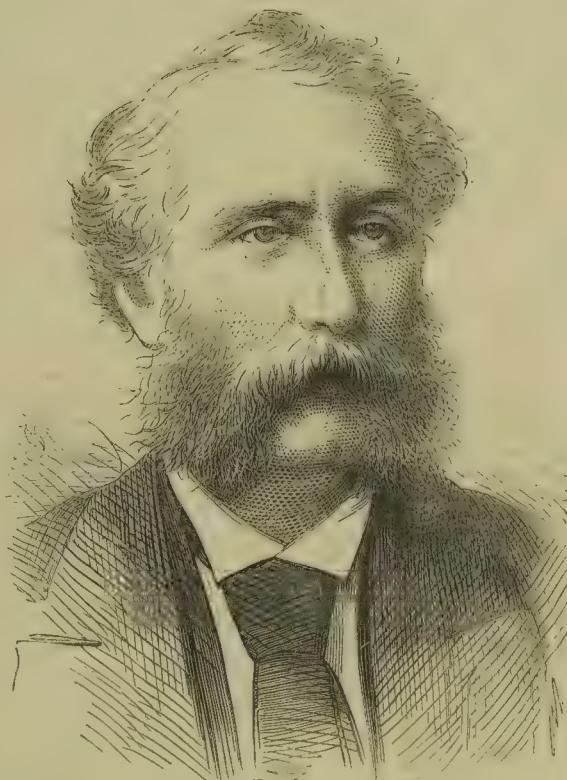


THE NATURAL DEATH OF AN OLD COLLIER.

COLONEL HARLEY, C.B.

A portrait of this gallant officer, who is Administrator of the Government of the Gold Coast and has directed the operations of this year to repel the Ashantee invasion, will be opportune now that we await the preparation of Sir Garnet Wolseley's military expedition. Colonel R. W. Harley entered the service as an Ensign in the 3rd West India Regiment in 1847, purchased his majority in the same regiment in 1863, and, on the regiment being disbanded, in 1870, exchanged into the 2nd West India Regiment, which he for some time commanded. He was acting Governor of British Honduras during twelve months, and, on his return to England last year, he sold out of the Army, and was appointed Administrator of the Gold Coast. On the sudden death of Mr. Keat, Colonel Harley, having been intrusted by her Majesty with a dormant commission, was sworn in as Administrator-in-Chief of the West Coast of Africa.

The following account of his military services is from Hart's "Army List":—Colonel Harley served with the expeditionary force, under Major Conran, employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan in April and May, 1861. He commanded the western division of the troops and native allies on the Gold Coast against the forces of the King of Ashantee in 1863, when the Protectorate was invaded; also defended Lower Combo, Gambia, in February, 1864, in conjunction with Commodore Wilmot, against the hostile natives of Goongom. In June, 1864, he commanded an expeditionary force 180 miles up the river Gambia, bombarded and destroyed the fortified positions of the hostile natives at Junca Cunda, and restored peace in the country after two years of war and bloodshed. For this service he received the thanks of the Colonial Government and the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel. He served as Brigadier-General in command of the expeditionary force employed against the hostile Indians of Yucatan, in February and March, 1867; bombarded and destroyed four Indian towns, including the fortress of San



COLONEL HARLEY, C.B., ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOLD COAST.

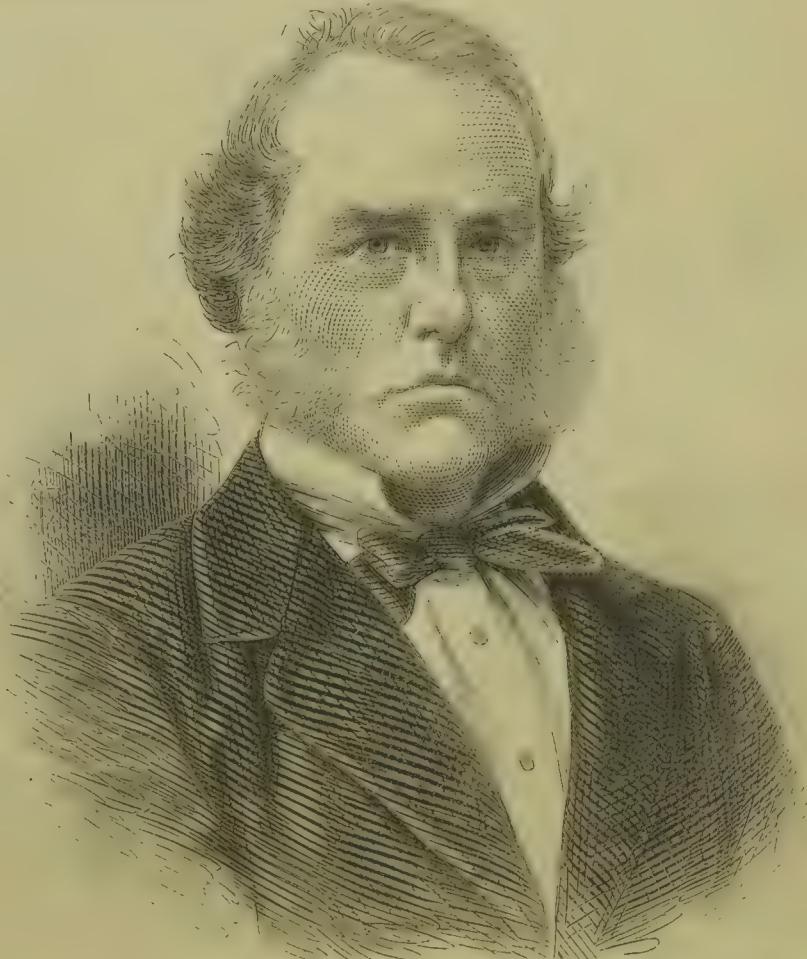
Pedro, the principal stronghold, and recovered the northern and western districts of British Honduras, which had been temporarily in the hands of the invading Indians. For this service he received the thanks of the Governor-in-Chief and those of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the approbation of the Major-General commanding the forces, and of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of C.B.

A CONDEMNED COLLIER.

A member of the Hartlepools branch of the Plimsoll and Seamen's Fund Committee, Mr. W. H. Chambers, has sent us a sketch of the first condemned collier at that port. "Thanks to the unwearying efforts of Mr. Plimsoll," he says, "the Board of Trade are now beginning to see the necessity of surveying the old rotten patched-up craft that too long have carried our seamen at the risk of their lives from unseaworthiness. The vessel shown in my sketch is the *Shipwright*, which was built on the river Tyne, many years ago, by a company of shipwrights then struggling to establish their now powerful union; hence the name of this vessel. After a somewhat chequered career, she has been condemned and sold by auction, with all her sails, rigging, and spars, for some £60 or £70. Her purchasers, Messrs. Sharpe and Co., took her out to sea and beached her behind the pier, where I have taken my sketch. Their view, no doubt, was that the first breeze of wind that came on the sea would knock the old ship to pieces, and so save much labour; but the Port and Harbour Commissioners refused to allow the ship to remain on the strand, so they have been compelled to tow her off, and she now lies on the sand in the East Harbour. In conclusion, I may be allowed to state that I served a seven years' apprenticeship to the coasting trade from this port, and have been connected with shipping more than thirty years, yet this is the first collier I have ever seen die a natural death."



MR. HENRY JAMES, Q.C., M.P. FOR TAUNTON, THE NEW SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

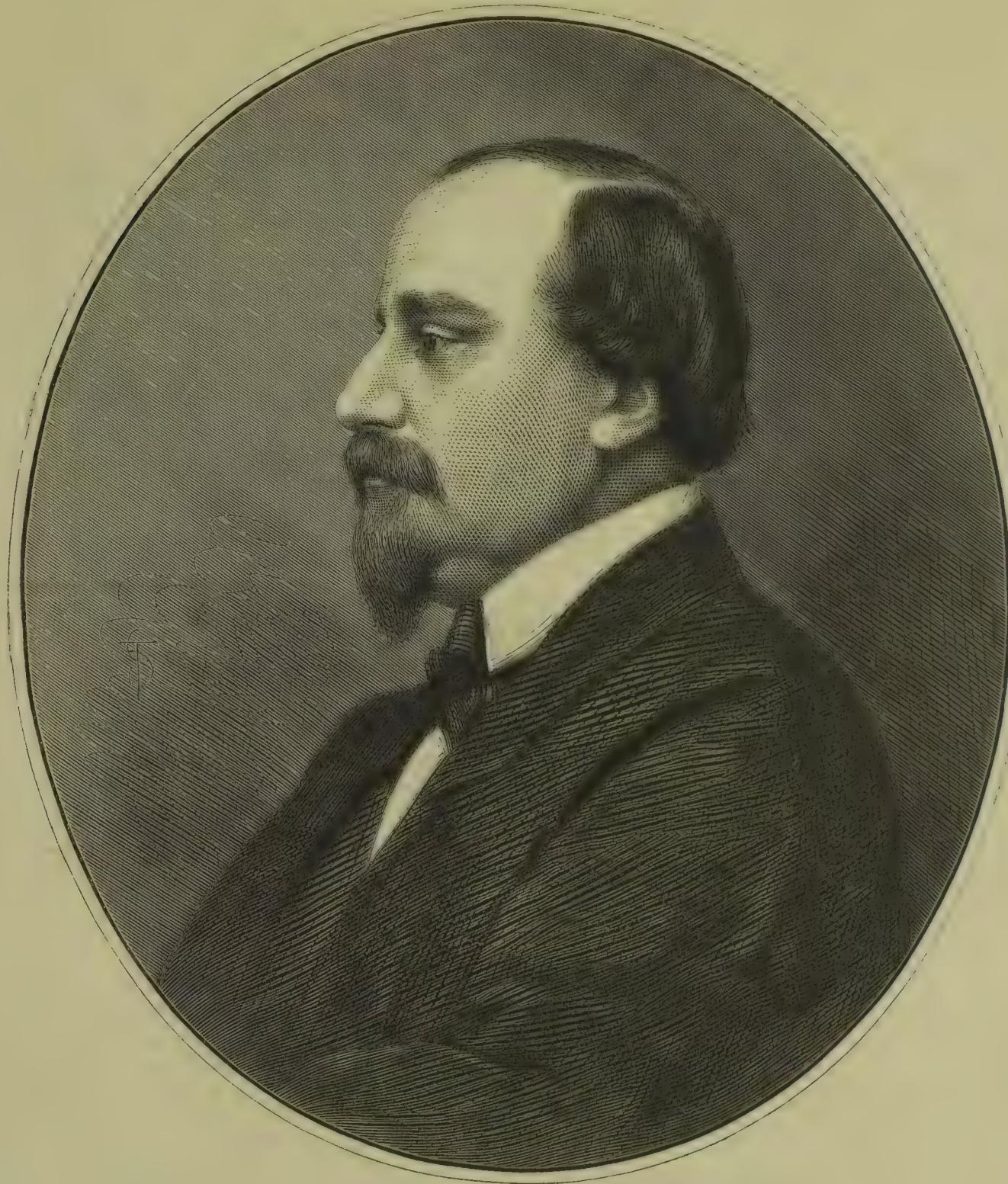


MR. HAMMOND, LATE PERMANENT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.



A SHOAL OF MACKEREL.

BY W. DUNCAN.

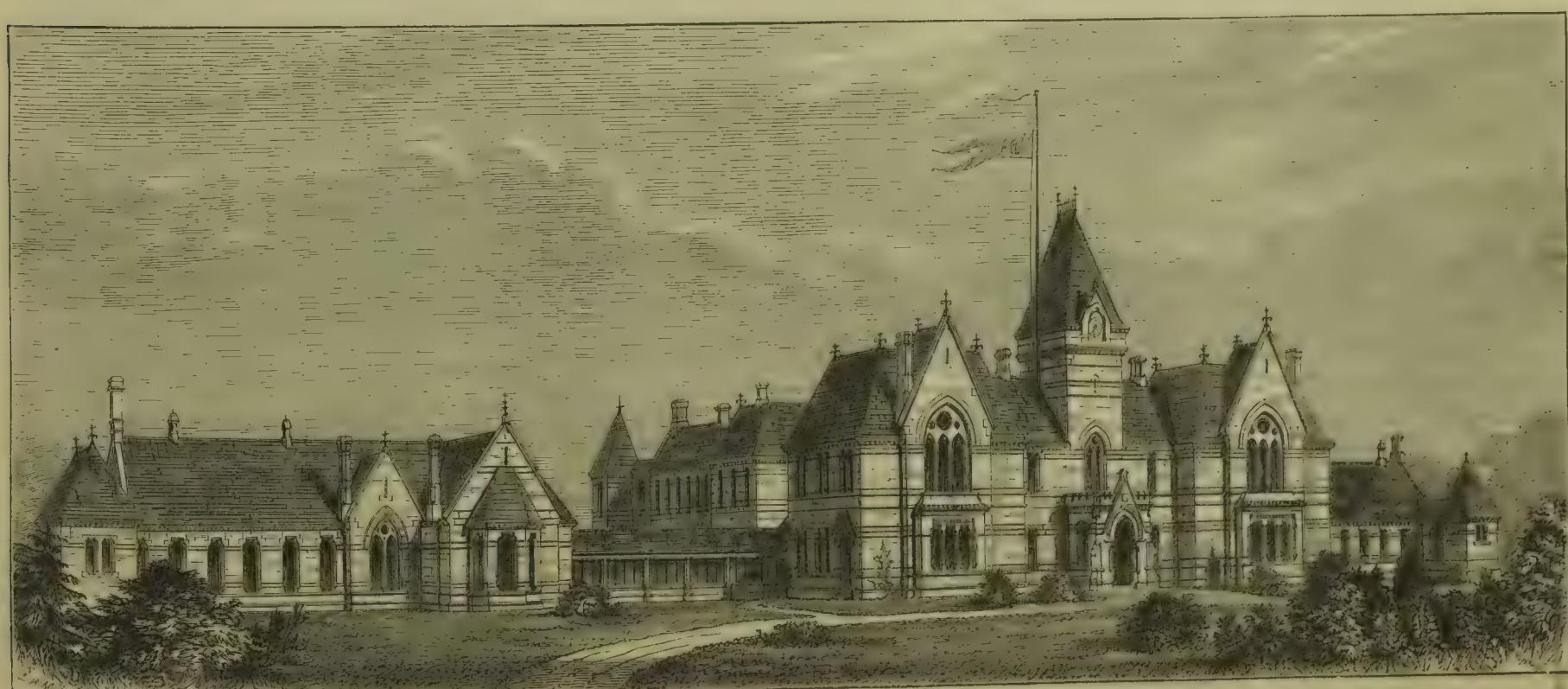


THE COMTE DE CHAMBORD, CLAIMANT OF THE THRONE OF FRANCE.

This Prince of the old Royal Bourbon House of France, who is now likely to be brought forward by the Monarchist party as candidate for the throne with the title of Henri V., is grandson and legitimate heir to King Charles X., who abdicated in his favour, on Aug. 2, 1830, after the revolution that drove him into exile, and who died in November, 1836. The birth of Prince Henri Charles Ferdinand Marie Dieudonné d'Artois,

Comte de Chambord and Duc de Bordeaux, took place at Paris on Sept. 29, 1820, so that he is now fifty-three years of age. His father, Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, Duc de Berri, younger son of Charles X., died by the hand of an assassin on Feb. 14, 1820, seven months before the birth of this son, whose mother, the Duchesse de Berri, daughter of King Francis I. of the Two Sicilies, had married the Duke

in June, 1816. The uncle of this Prince, and] elder son of Charles X., Prince Louis Antoine, D ^D auphin of France, renounced his right to the throne upon the abdication of the King in 1830, leaving the Comte de Chambord undisputed. The extraordinary circumstances of his birth, regarded almost as a miracle by the romantic enthusiasm of religious and political zealots, were celebrated under the



THE NEW INFIRMARY AT WIGAN.

Legitimist régime. The child was baptised with holy water of the Jordan, brought to France by Châteaubriand; and it was prophesied that his future reign would restore the ancient faith in Church and King. He was educated first in the Court of his grandfather, at Holyrood House, Edinburgh, afterwards in Germany and Italy; but in 1843 he resided a short time in London, occupying a house in Belgrave-square, where his partisans used to assemble. While inheriting from his father the title of Duc de Bordeaux, he took that of Comte de Chambord from his possession of a feudal château, which was purchased for him by a subscription of his party in France. In November, 1846, he married Princess Maria Teresa Beatrice Gaetano, an Archduchess of Austria, daughter of the late Francesco d'Este, then reigning Duke of Modena. She was born in July, 1817, and has no children; and as her husband has neither brothers, nephews, nor first cousins living, the elder branch of the Bourbon family dies with him. This is considered a fortunate circumstance, inasmuch as the hereditary claim to succession will then devolve upon the head of the Orleans family, now represented by the Comte de Paris, son of the last Duke of Orleans, and grandson of King Louis Philippe. With regard to the "Fusion" of these two contending interests, the Orleanist and the Bourbon Legitimist, which have been supposed during the last forty-three years to be identified with opposite political principles—the one standing with Constitutional Monarchy, the other with Absolutism or "Right Divine" of Royalty—we cannot yet be sure of its practical success. The personal character of the Comte de Chambord is respectable, and he has refrained throughout his life from conspiracies and incitations to civil war, and from any unpatriotic endeavour to direct foreign Powers against the French Governments of Louis Philippe, the Republic, and the Emperor Napoleon III. He has usually resided at Frohsdorf, near Vienna.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN NOVEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

There will be a partial eclipse of the SUN on the 20th, invisible at Greenwich; the eclipse begins on the Earth generally at 1h. 38m. a.m., and ends at 5h. 7m. a.m.

On the fourth day there will be a total eclipse of the Moon, partly visible at Greenwich. It commences at 2h. 6m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 143 deg. 30 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. N. The beginning of the total eclipse will be at 3h. 8m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 128 deg. 39 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 15 min. N. The middle of the eclipse takes place at 3h. 51m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 118 deg. 20 min. E. of Greenwich, and latitude 15 deg. 26 min. N. The end of the total eclipse will be at 4h. 31m. p.m.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 108 deg. E., and latitude 15 deg. 30 min. N. The end of the eclipse will be at 5h. 35m. p.m., G. M. T.; at this time the Moon will be in the zenith of a place whose longitude is 93 deg. 7 min. E., and latitude 15 deg. 50 min. N. At Greenwich the Moon will rise at 4h. 27m., totally eclipsed.

The Moon is near Jupiter on the morning of the 15th, and Venus on the morning of the 18th. She is near Mercury on the 21st; in the vicinity of Saturn and Mars during the evening of the 24th. On the 20th day there will be an eclipse of the Sun. Her phases or times of change are:—

Full Moon on the 4th at 48 minutes after 3h. in the afternoon.
Last Quarter " 12th " 48 " 0 " morning.
New Moon " 20th " 37 " 3 " morning.
First Quarter " 27th " 13 " 8 " morning.

She is nearest to the Earth on the afternoon of the 2nd, most distant from it on the morning of the 14th, and a second time nearest to it on the morning of the 30th.

MERCURY is an evening star, setting on the 2nd at 5h. 4m. p.m., on the 17th at 4h. 54m. p.m., and on the 29th at 4h. 0m. p.m.; the time of setting at the beginning of the month follows that of the Sun by about 30m., increasing gradually to 45m. by the middle of the month, and decreases to about 5m. at the end of the month. He is at his greatest eastern elongation (22 deg. 41 min.) on the 10th; he is stationary among the stars on the 20th; in conjunction with the Moon on the 21st; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th.

VENUS is still a morning star; she rises on the 1st at 4h. 13m., or 2h. 42m. before the Sun; on the 17th at 5h. 3m., or 2h. 20m. before the Sun; on the 27th at 5h. 35m., or a little more than 2h. before the Sun. She is in conjunction with the Moon on the early morning of the 18th.

MARS is an evening star; and sets nearly at the same time, or a few minutes after 8 p.m., throughout the month. He is in perihelion on the 16th; in conjunction with Saturn on the 20th, and with the Moon on the 24th. He is due south at 4h. 7m. p.m. on the 15th.

JUPITER is a morning star, rising on the 1st at 2h. 36m. a.m.; on the 16th at 1h. 50m. a.m.; on the 26th at 1h. 19m. a.m.; and the last day at 1h. 6m. a.m. He is due south at 5h. 57m. a.m. on the 1st, at 5h. 27m. a.m. on the 10th, at 7h. 45m. on the 20th, and on the last day at 7h. 20m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Moon on the 14th.

SATURN is an evening star, setting on the 1st at 9h. 20m. a.m.; on the 10th at 8h. 47m. p.m.; on the 20th at 8h. 12m. p.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 37m. p.m., or 3h. 43m. after sunset; passing the meridian, or is due south, at 4h. 39m. p.m. on the 10th, at 4h. 3m. p.m. on the 20th, and at 3h. 27m. p.m. on the last day. Is in conjunction with the Moon on the 24th.

A charter of incorporation has been granted to the town of Stoke-on-Trent.

Colonel Pease, the Conservative candidate, was on Wednesday week elected member for Hull by a majority of 208 over his opponent, Mr. Reed, a Liberal.

Lord Carysfort, the owner of extensive estates in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, has given £5000 towards the improvement of Arklow Harbour.

A new scale of pay for the Liverpool police force has been adopted by the watch committee of that borough, which will necessitate an addition to the rates of about £5500 per annum.

Lord Grey de Wilton and Captain Hayter, the members for Bath, were present on Monday, at the annual distribution of prizes to the rifle volunteers in that city. The presentation was made by the Mayor.

It has been decided to invite the Royal Agricultural Society to Taunton next year. The Bristol and Exeter Railway Company will give £500, and the Lord Lieutenant will convene a county meeting.

The heavy north-westerly gale last week was followed by many casualties upon our coasts; and, the life-boats of the National Life-Boat Institution have been instrumental in saving many lives.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITIONS.

The winter art-season has burst upon us somewhat earlier than usual, and in increased productiveness. Four exhibitions were opened on Monday last, and to these will almost immediately be added the two water-colour societies' displays, a show of French pictures in New Bond-street, the exhibition of Mr. Holman Hunt's long-talked-of "Shadow of Death," at the gallery in Old Bond-street; and, a little later, the exhibition of the works of Sir Edwin Landseer at the Royal Academy. The galleries now open, to say nothing of the perennial Doré exhibitions, are the "French," where Mr. Wallis has collected the customary proportion of British and foreign pictures, generally of high character; the "Dudley," containing a large number of pictures, chiefly by English artists; Mr. M'Lean's gallery, where water-colour painting, native and Continental, is well and widely represented; and Messrs. Agnew's gallery, where a very interesting and choice gathering of sketches by Edouard Frère has been brought together.

In our detailed review of the exhibitions already opened we shall give that at the Dudley Gallery the precedence, as conducted by artists themselves—i.e., some of the contributors—though as regards the placing of the pictures we might draw the attention of the committee to several cases of hanging which appear to us inconsiderate if not intentionally unfair. If, also, the comparative merit of the collection were alone regarded, it would certainly not be entitled to first consideration. We have never seen so many insignificant and commonplace productions in the same room. Several of the leading exhibitors of former years are absent; many familiar names are attached to very inferior performances; and, if there is little that is absolutely bad, there is not a single work of importance, either as achievement or promise. Here more than anywhere else, among so many productions of youthful aspirants, we might expect to find some indications of the improvement said to have taken place in the system of art-teaching at our Royal Academy. We fail, however, to discover any traces of such improvement; and we are driven to the conclusion that our school must still remain behind all the schools of the Continent, for the reason that the student is left to his own resources precisely when he most needs the assistance of a master, and *not* the misleading encouragement of selling, or being able to offer for sale, some immature trifles—which should never have seen the light—through the medium of a public exhibition.

A reduced study of the central figure of Mr. Leslie's Academy picture of last year, "The Fountain" (156), occupied the place of honour; but, as we have reviewed the complete work, we need not criticise this portion of it. Over this hangs a figure, by E. Manet, of a fat man of ignoble type, smoking a pipe, with an estaminet jug of "bock" beer at his side. The colouring is affectedly limited in range, but the handling is spirited. The whole thing, however, in subject and treatment, smacks strongly of the *réalism brutal* of the Courbet and affiliated schools. At the other end of the room is another form of French *réalism*—"Ecole des Filles," by E. Legros—painted, it might seem, to illustrate the paradoxical dogma, *le laid c'est le beau*. Rows of peasant-girls, all ugly and some of them hideously disproportioned, are engaged over their books or needlework, or are taking advantage of the scur-school-mistress's pre-occupation to gossip. M. Legros has done noble work; but this picture, alike in its exaggeration of characteristic traits and ascetic, smoky colouring, shows the danger of a theoretical *parti pris* in art. Let us have a honest rendering of the truth, by all means; but faces such as these are a libel on the physiognomies of any poor children.

Mr. Watts's "Eve (one of a series of designs for large pictures)" (75), would be, we are bound to say—though, like all the artist's works, imaginatively conceived—one of the most lamentable of the failures which alternate with his great successes, if we were to regard it as anything more than a sketch to be greatly modified. Eve stands erect, with flowers and doves at her feet and a lion and eagle on each side; her head is thrown back and surrounded with golden clouds. The figure, which recalls some of Blake's wildest fancies, is excessively long, especially in the lower limbs, while the head is quite disproportionately small, allowing for the foreshortening. Moreover, the head is nearly black: Eve is anything but "the fairest of her daughters;" and if the painter intended to indicate that the head is "dark with excess of light" he has certainly made a pictorial mistake. "This is our corner" (235), two children, with Japanese and Indian accessories, by Mr. Alma-Tadema, is hardly more worthy of this artist's reputation. To harmonise, apparently, with the peculiar yellow tone of colouring, he has rendered the children's faces of perfectly bloodless hue. Mr. Stanhope's "Labours of Psyche" (267), a composition in four compartments, has something of classical grace and mediæval beauty of colour; the intentional peculiarity of treatment is, however, obvious: it has the aspect of a mere scheme or pattern of colour, after the manner of stained glass. In a picture (77) by Mr. Herkomer, of an old gardener seated in his garden, gay with spring blossoms, the artist has freed himself from some of the technical mannerism common among the followers of Mr. Walker; but the subject lacks the sentiment in which his Academy picture of last year was so rich. Mr. Whistler, in his "Variations in Pink and Grey" (193), takes as usual—so we presume, for it is difficult to make out exactly what is intended—a bit of the Thames as a motive. He denudes it of all detail of form and modelling; he greatly curtails its range of colour and effect, and of the shadowy residuum he produces a deliciously tender piece of flat decoration; but this (accepting the artist's own analogies) no more constitutes a picture than a few chords constitute a complete or fine piece of music.

Where so many of the more prominent works admit only of qualified commendation, it is a relief to be able to turn to a few pictures respecting which, though unimportant in scale or otherwise, we may indulge in the luxury of praise. One of such is "The Coral Merchant" (248), by Mr. Hodgson—a scene at the door of an Algerine house, in which the artist's thoroughly careful and honest painting and his rare faculty of seizing character and expression bear good fruit. It is evident that the purchaser stands no chance of making a good bargain for the coral necklace, placed as he is between two fires from the crafty Jew merchant and the admiring women. As a piece of graceful sentiment extracted from common country life there is nothing so beautiful as Mr. P. R. Morris's "Golden Hour," with his rustic lasses following a couple of white calves homewards—a small study for the picture exhibited last year at the New British Institution. Another gem in its way, remarkable for its excellent draughtsmanship of men and horse, is the tiny picture by Mr. Heywood Hardy, of a hansom cabman expostulating respecting his fare—half abusively, half in cajolery—with a young swell he has just set down. A study of a dying lioness (66) hardly supports the fame of the young painter whose combat of lions we lately engraved. Mr. Britton Riviere has a clever and amusing picture (which we shall engrave) of three small children mounted on a grey cart-horse, which pays little heed to the boy's strain on the rope passed by way of bridle over his Roman nose, appropriately entitled "Equo ne

credite Teucri" (198); also a small picture of a black pup playing with an orange, called "A Prince of Orange" (76). There are rich harmony and breadth of colour in "Kinsfolks from Town" (97), by Mr. E. R. Hughes, but the figures have an affected air of gentility. Mr. Marks has not found much scope for his power of humorous characterisation in the figure he has selected for an old "Convent Drudge" furnishing up the plate of the brotherhood (221). Mr. H. Wallis is less happy in colour than usual (although the subject seems especially to demand that quality) in "Maestro Sebastiano Guecato, Mosaic Worker. Titian's first Master" (355). M. Regamy's extremely vigorous and characteristic style of treatment is appropriately employed in his "Chasse au Renard" (253)—which we shall engrave—and his "Jalonneur" (312), a grenadier sapper marking a point for his advancing comrades to form a new alignment. We should also commend to notice E. Croft's picture (30) of German soldiers tending a wounded Frenchman—which we shall engrave; J. Burgess's delicately-handled "Pottery Shop, Tangiers" (237); J. Richardson's "Pensioner" (103)—i.e., an old donkey; H. B. Roberts's illustration of "Enoch Arden" (32); F. Dillon's elaborately-painted Cairo interiors; Mr. W. M. Wyllie's "Leisure Hour" (274)—which we shall engrave; and contributions by Mrs. Romer and Miss Beale; and Messrs. W. Gale, J. Hayllar, J. W. Bottomley, E. F. Brewtnall, C. Bauerle, C. Goldie, A. Hughes, S. B. Clarke, T. B. Virgman, W. Britten, and H. Couldry.

Among the landscapes, or landscapes with figures more or less accessory, not hitherto noticed are a few possessing considerable merit and promise, with little-known names attached thereto. No. 130, for instance, "A Lane in North Wales," by Mr. Anderson Hague, is an excellent study of tone, and the effect of light in the sky is particularly good. There is very fair promise also in "Sorrento" (118), by W. Tenison; in "Medmenham Abbey" (112), by C. Napier Kenedy; in the clear, sharp effect of Mr. A. Parsons's March landscape (110); in the harmonious glow of evening which suffuses Mr. E. Waterlow's view of "Netley Farm, Shere" (321), and in the delicate and broad, yet effectively contrasted, hues of the view in the Bay of Naples by Mr. Binyon. More experienced skill is manifest in a charming little landscape by Mr. R. Beavis, styled "Under the Greenwood Tree" (228). Small landscapes or studies by R. Macbeth, W. Field, F. Walton, R. Leslie, J. Clayton Adams, J. S. Raven, C. Thornley, W. H. Simpson, T. R. and P. Macquoid, J. Amonier, J. Knight, H. Pillean, and A. F. Grace (a recent winner of the Turner Gold Medal at the Academy) are likewise entitled to mention. W. L. Wyllie's bits of French coast scenery are as vividly realistic as ever; and he is quite equalled by a still younger brother, C. W. Wyllie, in "Low Water" (73), with its brilliant effect of direct light in the mottled sky and of reflected light in the shallows of the shore. Mr. Lionel Smythe's "Washing Day" (10)—French blanchisseuses scrubbing away in a stream—has some affinity to the work of the last-named artist in its preponderance of blue and slatey hues; and so has Mr. C. J. Lewis's "Berkshire Mill-Race" (60), and there is a similar tendency to over-emphasise details. Mr. H. Moore shows himself equally partial to blueish atmospheric effects, though much broader in treatment, in his "Nor'-Wester" (236). Mr. A. Ditchfield has modified the conventional ideality of former works by more direct reference to Nature, and promises, in his "Rye" (192) and two Algerine views, to become an able and original landscapist. Some of the artists last named have evidently studied in Continental schools or looked closely at the works of foreign masters. None have done so, however, to more advantage than Mr. C. N. Hemy. He has retained some of the best traditions of the school of Leyes while discarding its mannerisms—at least in his landscapes, of which we have good though not important samples here in the "Clearing the Nets—Morning" (161) and "The Harbour Mouth" (216). Mr. H. Macalum's "West Coast Tidal Harbour" (230) and "A Drizzly Morning in Tarbet Harbour, Lochfyne" (268) have the merits and defects of the Scotch school—an impression of power and truth is conveyed, but not without a sense of straining and bravura.

A few small works in sculpture include two clever terracottas by M. Dalou, whose "Paysanne Française" in the last Academy exhibition attracted much attention; and a statuette of Melchior Anderegg, carved in wood by himself, which is as much a curiosity as a work of art. It is contributed by Mr. II. Schultz Wilson, who, it may be remembered, nearly lost his life, together with his guide, Anderegg, by falling down a crevasse of the Balmhorn last summer.

An important picture, by Mantegna, has been added to the National Gallery, and will be on view to the public on the re-opening of the gallery on Monday next. The picture was formerly known as "The Triumph of Scipio;" but, according to Mr. Wornum, it should be described as the Reception of Cybele among the Divinities of Rome. In the centre of the composition, which consists of twenty-two figures, is Publius Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who, attended by other Romans and some Asiatics, is in the act of receiving the goddess. The sacred stone, representing the goddess, with her bust, the head tower-crowned, and a flaming candelabrum, are borne on a litter by four men, two of whom carry branches of bay. Claudia Quinta, a Roman lady, sent with others in Scipio's company to receive the divinity, is in the act of casting herself before the image. She is said on this occasion to have vindicated her reputation from certain slurs which had been cast upon it. In Ovid's "Fasti" she is represented to have drawn off a shoal in the harbour of Ostia, with a slender rope, the galley which bore the image. The procession is accompanied by the music of drums and pipes, constituting part of the worship of Cybele. In the background are introduced monuments of Nasica's uncle Publius and of his father Cneius. On the plinth of the picture is the inscription, "S. Hospes Numinis Idæi C." The picture is painted in tempura chiaroscuro, on canvas, and is in excellent preservation. It measures 2 ft. 4½ in. in height by 8 ft. 10 in. in breadth. It was painted for Francesco Cornari, a Venetian noble, afterwards Cardinal, in order to throw lustre on the family of the Cornari, which claimed to belong to the *gens* Cornelius. An advance payment of twenty-five ducats was made to Mantegna in 1506, only a few months before his death. After the painter's death an embargo was laid on his effects by Cardinal Sigismondo Gonzaga, Bishop of Mantua, and the picture remained in that city. The painter's son, Francesco, made an unsuccessful claim to it as an inheritance from his father, offering to repay the amount received in advance upon it. The Cornari family ultimately obtained possession of the work, and placed it in their palace at San Polo, Venice, where it remained till the early part of the present century. It was brought to England, and was for some time in the possession of the late Mr. George Vivian, from whose son, Captain Ralph Vivian, it was lately bought. It was exhibited at the British Institution in 1835, and at the Royal Academy Exhibition of Works of Old Masters in 1871.

Mr. Ruskin, as Slade Professor of Fine Art, will deliver several lectures at Oxford, chiefly during the ensuing month.

BY THE WAY.

If the spirit of John Oldham, the poet, be capable of feeling any of the vindictiveness which was so lavishly expressed by the living bard about the year 1678 (when he was tutor to Judge Thurland's sons, near Reigate), the news from Rome must have afforded grim satisfaction in the shades. The Jesuits have had final notice from the Italian Government to quit their possessions in Rome. Their General will, it is said, go to Belgium. So there is another item to be added to the list of Jesuit discomfits. It is not the first time that, even at Papal head-quarters, the Order of Jesus has received heavy blows, for Clement XIV. abolished it, and it was not restored until some forty years later, when Pius VI. took it into favour again. That the Jesuits have been expelled from France, England, Venice, Holland, Portugal, Spain, Russia, Austria, Sicily, will be seen by reference to any general chronology, but the story of their working their tortuous way back again has yet to be fully written. Perhaps the honourable member for Peterborough would like to do it, and he might take on his titlepage, as motto, half a dozen lines of Oldham's, which we subjoin. They are from the first of his "Satires on the Jesuits":—

It is resolved. Henceforth an endless war
I and my Muse with them and theirs declare.
Whom neither open malice of the foes,
Nor private daggers, nor St. Omer's dose,
Nor all that Godfrey felt, or monarchs fear,
Shall from my vowed and sworn revenge deter.

To do the poet justice, he kept his word, and laid on the Jesuits with a will, and though his verses are little more than downright savage abuse, it is not hurled blindly. He took pains to marshal the real and alleged crimes of the order and to get up his case well. He is too plain-spoken for us to transcribe much of his satire; but his taunts about the miracle-mongers of his own time might serve again. One passage exactly depicts the apparition at Paray-le-Monial, adding a story of a consecrated wafer being thrown overboard in a storm, which was quelled, and

How zealous crab the sacred image bore,
And swam a Catholic to the distant shore.

It is permitted to us to record that the case of "the" defendant is closed, and that we may look out for "the beginning of the end." A few more witnesses will be heard, and then the business will be confined to oratory until it comes to the turn of the Lord Chief Justice to commence the summing up. The trial of Warren Hastings was spread over seven years and occupied 148 days. The evidence for the defence in the Tichborne case closed on the 124th day, but what has to be done will carry it considerably over the Hastings aggregate.

There,

No doubt, all likeness ends between the pair.

Let us indulge the hope that among the many incitements to thankfulness which are suggested at Christmas—we beg pardon, when the Yule log crackles and sparkles festively—will be the feeling that the Tichborne case is decided, and that Judah is not to vex or be vexed by Ephraim over any more unfraternal squabbles on the question.

The Complete Letter Writer at the Vatican has responded to the epistle from Berlin. This, we think, was to be expected. An elderly ecclesiastic, who has been snubbed, and who is, moreover, infallible, is not likely to let an adversary have the last word. But in this case the truth of the old line will be seen—

The last word of all is the word that lasts longest.

This will not, we suppose, be the Pope's. But at present we know nothing about it beyond the fact that it has been sent. The rumour is that it so much transcends the outrageousness which the Irish Catholic organs found in the first letter (until they were apprised of its being genuine) that the Pope's friends will not let it be published, and the Emperor has not deigned to give out a copy. We shall see it some day, of course. Ink is a dangerous thing for some persons. Luther flung his inkstand at the Enemy, and it made him more furious than holy water could have done. But the latter missile would be safer as a means of exorcism than the former for him whom our rude Protestant ancestors bracketed with the Evil Principle. We have noticed rather a good German story apropos of his Holiness's first letter. Certain adulterated milk was called "Pope's milk." "Why do you call it so?" "He says that everything that has been baptised belongs to him."

It is certain that the lower creation does a good deal in the way of revenging itself for the cruelties of man. Animals contrive to create a vast quantity of quarrel and heart-burning. Their friends and proprietors are constantly getting into hot water. The last case which cropped up was one of a person who kept a dog that had the common, but unpleasing, habit of howling during the hours which his owner's neighbours desired to devote to slumber. One of these neighbours, crediting the dog-owner with a good feeling which he did not happen to possess, sent a written remonstrance, and supposed that he, having stated his case, would be relieved from the nuisance. But the dog's master took no action in the matter, and, on a verbal message being sent to him, he returned an answer of a discourteous kind. Then the aggrieved neighbour took his own measures, and the result was that the brute was silenced, painlessly, and went to the happy hunting-grounds. His vengeful owner had no reasonable doubt as to who had helped himself, in obedience to the proverb, and had remembered the rule of law that every wrong has a remedy. So he abused and insulted his neighbour, and threatened to castigate him personally. The latter would not comply with the requisition of law, as to stating "going in fear" of anybody whom you want bound over, declaring that he was not at all in fear. Therefore, when we lost sight of the case, the parties were in defiant attitude, but we will hope that their angry passions have calmed. At the same time, we cannot help thinking that a person who, after warning, is selfish enough to allow a neighbourhood to be annoyed by the howling of a beast has small right to complain of any measure of self-defence.

Among the defences which musical people set up for devoting their lives to the making more or less pleasant noises is the allegation that the love of music refines the nature and renders it amiable—*emolli mores*, etc. Hogarth's "Enraged Musician" does not exactly favour this contention, and some great composers have been men of detestable tempers. Women do not come into the controversy; for, though the feminine nature is normally angelic, no woman has ever been a great composer. But there are other exceptions. We do not exactly know where to place one of St. Cecilia's priests. He has published this unhesitating advertisement:—"An organist, a stiff Churchman, detesting Romanising and abhorring Dissent, desires an appointment in a London or suburban church where the duties are light." It is clear that this gentleman's nature has not been much softened by the divine art he professes, though he applies himself to the noblest of all instruments. One would think it impossible for an organist to have a touch of vulgarity, yet we cannot say that a "stiff Churchman" (unless the advertiser allude to some rheumatic affection, in which case we tender apology) and an "abborer of Dissent" can be regarded as a person

of the highest refinement. However, as he desires light duty, we will believe that he is not so devoted to his art as he might be. If he were, he would have called himself a faithful Churchman, and have abstained from assailing the creeds of other people.

MUSIC.

The fourth Crystal Palace Saturday Concert of the present series, last week, included fine performances of two grand orchestral works that would have been alone worth a long journey to hear so interpreted. Schumann's "Rhenish" symphony, in E flat—classed as the third, but really the last in production of his four works of the kind—is said to have derived its distinctive title from its having been composed under the influences exercised on his imagination by the splendid ceremonials in Cologne Cathedral on the occasion of the installation of the Archbishop as Cardinal. These impressions are most powerfully realised in the portion of the symphony entitled "Feierlich" (in E flat minor), in which there is a fine effect of vastness and grandeur. This is admirably contrasted by the brightness of the "Scherzo," and the tender expression of the "Andante." The whole work is full of power and character; and is, moreover, especially representative of its composer's genius. The overture of Beethoven, op. 124, entitled "Die Weihe des Hauses," immediately preceded the production of his culminating orchestral work, the ninth symphony (that including a setting of Schiller's "Ode to Joy"). Although merely written for a fugitive occasion, the opening of the Josephstadt Theatre at Vienna in 1822, the overture is characterised by a grandeur and dignity almost amounting to sublimity. It received on Saturday, as on several former occasions, a worthy interpretation from the Crystal Palace band, the judgment of the conductor having, as before, been especially manifested in the discreet pace at which the main movement—an elaborate fugue—was taken, the effect having frequently elsewhere, been destroyed by reading too literally the indication of "allegro con brio." The two instrumental movements introductory to the first and second parts of Mr. Arthur Sullivan's oratorio, "The Light of the World," were given for the first time here, and again exemplified the composer's skill in the command of orchestral effect. The entire work was spoken of by us on the occasion of its production at the Birmingham Festival in August. The overture to Rossini's "Robert Bruce," an opera compiled by him from earlier works, terminated the concert, which included the fine singing of Madame Otto-Alvsleben, and tenor solos by Mr. G. Wellerath. At this week's concert the ode symphony, "Le Desert," by M. Felicien David, is to be performed for the first time here.

The one specialty of the Bristol Musical Festival, the production of Mr. G. A. Macfarren's new oratorio, took place on Thursday week, too late for notice until now. "St. John the Baptist" was completed some three or four years ago, having been intended for the Gloucester festival of 1871. It was withdrawn on that occasion, however, on account of a principal solo part having been specially written for a singer who was not engaged at the festival. The text of the oratorio has been compiled by Dr. E. G. Monk, and is divided into two parts, "The Desert" and "Machærus," the chief incidents referred to being the preaching of John to the people, the baptism of the Saviour, and the events which lead to the execution of the prophet. The overture to "St. John the Baptist" has been twice performed in London—first at the fourth concert of the British Orchestral Society, in January last, and again at the eighth concert of the Philharmonic Society, in the following July. Of this orchestral prelude we spoke on the occasion of its London performances, and have now to record the great success of the entire oratorio at Bristol, where it was received with enthusiasm, and its composer called forward at the close, amid a general tribute of applause. Besides many fine choral effects, Mr. Macfarren's well-known skill in orchestral writing is successfully displayed throughout the work. Among the most effective choral pieces in performance were the movements "Behold, I will send," "What shall we do then," "My soul, praise the Lord" (based on Croft's psalm-tune known as "Hanover"), "O King, live for ever," and "Lo, the daughter of Herodias." The principal solo pieces were the baritone song, "Repent ye" (by Mr. Santley), that for contralto, "In the beginning" (by Madame Patey), the bravura air, "I rejoice" (by Madame Lemmens-Sherrington), and the tenor air, "Alas! my daughter" (by Mr. E. Lloyd). We shall doubtless have an early opportunity of speaking of "St. John the Baptist" in reference to its London performance. Mendelssohn's "Lobgesang" ("Hymn of Praise") followed the oratorio. At the last of the evening concerts, on the Thursday, Rossini's "Stabat Mater" was given, the solos by Madame Alvsleben, Miss Enriquez, Mr. V. Rigby, and Mr. Santley; and the second part of the programme was devoted to a miscellaneous selection, which included the overtures to "A Midsummer Night's Dream" and "Der Freischütz," and the andante from Spohr's symphony, "The Power of Sound," besides Mr. Charles Hallé's pianoforte performance in Handel's variations known as the "Harmonious Blacksmith," and vocal pieces by some of the principal solo singers. The festival concluded with the usual climax of such occasions, Handel's "Messiah." As previously stated, Mr. Hallé conducted the performances; Mr. G. Riskeley presided at the organ; and Mr. Alfred Stone, as chorus-master, largely aided the efficiency of the choral performance. The festival is understood to have been a success, financially as well as artistically; and these results will doubtless lead to future great music meetings at Bristol.

Mr. Walter Bache gave an interesting pianoforte recital at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday afternoon, when he played, with great success, a series of solo pieces by Beethoven, Weber, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Chopin, and Liszt. His orchestral concert is announced for the evening of Nov. 27, when Dr. Hans von Bülow will conduct.

Mr. Ridley Prentice has commenced a new series of Monthly Popular Concerts at Brixton, in the schemes of which his own clever pianoforte-playing is a prominent feature.

The programme of Mr. Henry Holmes's second "Musical Evening," on Wednesday, included Schumann's second string quartet (in F), that by Schubert in B flat (No. 6), and Mendelssohn's first sonata for piano and violoncello.

The new season of oratorio concerts at the Royal Albert Hall began on Thursday evening, when Handel's "Theodora" was revived, after long oblivion. Of the performance we must speak next week.

This week's arrangements at M. Rivière's Promenade Concerts were a miscellaneous concert on Monday, with the appearance of Mlle. Reboux, of Her Majesty's Opera; an Italian Opera night on Tuesday, a classical night on Wednesday, a Balfe night on Thursday, an Irish ballad night on Friday, and to-night (Saturday) Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and party are to appear.

The Glasgow Musical Festival will begin on Tuesday next. The chief novelty—Mr. Henry Smart's oratorio, "Jacob"—will be produced on the following Friday.

Mr. Austin, manager of the concert arrangements at St.

James's Hall, has announced his annual evening concert, to take place there on Wednesday week, when his programme will offer a variety of powerful attractions. Mr. Austin deserves well of the public and the profession for the excellence of his official administration and his invariable personal courtesy.

Mr. Edward Fitzball, formerly well known as a dramatist and song-writer, died at Chatham, on Monday afternoon, at an advanced age.

THEATRES.

Some degree of animation has been manifested at three or four of the theatres—that is, their programmes have been partially changed, and a new play and a new burlesque have been produced. The former saw the light at the Court Theatre on Saturday. The title of the piece is "Alone," a slight affair, though in three acts, founded on a French story by Messrs. J. Palgrave Simpson and H. C. Merivale. It depends almost entirely on the wit of the dialogue, not on its situations or the number of incidents. The gist of it relates to a sycophant named Stratton Strawless (Mr. Clifford Cooper), who reads Shakespeare to a blind relative, Colonel Challice (Mr. G. Rignold), whose children, it is believed, have taken to evil ways, probably owing to the bad example of their mother. To counteract the interested assiduities of Strawless, a Doctor Micklethwaite (Mr. Edgar Bruce), and a neighbour, Widow Thornton (Miss M. Litton), are added; and the latter contrives to bring the discarded daughter, Maud Trevor (Miss M. O'Berne), into contact with her father, as a superior reader of Shakespeare; and an explanation takes place between her and her brother, Captain Cameron (Mr. A. Bishop). Ultimately these misunderstandings are cleared up by a statement written by Mrs. Strawless, who, through jealousy, has forged letters by which the Colonel had been deceived. It should also be mentioned that the latter has been restored to sight, and thus his happiness is made complete. Mr. Rignold realised the irritability of the character; and Miss O'Berne, as the representative of the forsaken daughter, was really pathetic. The new drama, though too diffuse in its treatment, was quite successful.

Mr. Henry Neville has taken the right steps to make the Olympic popular. The new comedy of "Sour Grapes," which was supposed to hang fire a little on the first night, now goes with expedient briskness, and on Monday was triumphantly received. It was preceded by the merry farce of "A Pair of Boots," and followed by a new burlesque by Mr. R. Reece entitled "Richelieu Re-dressed." This piece is not precisely an extravaganza, but is a humorous parody, which is intended to exclude the broader features of burlesque. Whatever amount of amusement such a production may pretend to, the author has made a not unsuccessful endeavour to impart, and his efforts have been successfully aided by Mr. Julian Hicks's magnificent scenery. We decidedly object, however, to the personalities in regard to Mr. Gladstone, even if we tolerate those that relate to Mr. Henry Irving. Mr. Neville informs us that he is preparing a translation of Beaumarchais's "Le Mariage de Figaro," which he designs shortly to produce, and which will form his next pièce de résistance; to which doubtless Mr. W. H. Vernon, as stage manager, will give due attention. It requires the utmost diligence and care in order to its effective representation.

The manager of the Globe has judiciously united a revival of "Still Waters Run Deep" with the performance of "Arkwright's Wife." Mr. Montague played very efficiently the part of John Mildmay, and when made perfect by practice will establish a well-founded reputation as a representative of the character. Mr. Charles Harcourt, as Hawksley, was also good; and Mr. Emery, as Pötter, sustained and justified the favourable opinion which the public was led to entertain of him when the play was originally produced. At the Gaiety the London public is now presented with a performance of "The Happy Land," and also of the new farce "On Strike;" to which is added a new comedy by Mr. Theyre Smith, called "Which is Which?" There is not much that is entirely new, either in the plot or treatment; but, on the whole, it provokes a certain amount of hilarity, and proved that there was a quality in it well calculated to please a mixed audience. At the Princess's Mr. and Mrs. Rousby have reappeared in Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama, "Twixt Axe and Crown," the lady in her original part, and her husband in that of Bishop Gardiner, Mr. W. Rignold taking that of Edward Courtenay. The change is a beneficial one, much improving the effect of the representation.

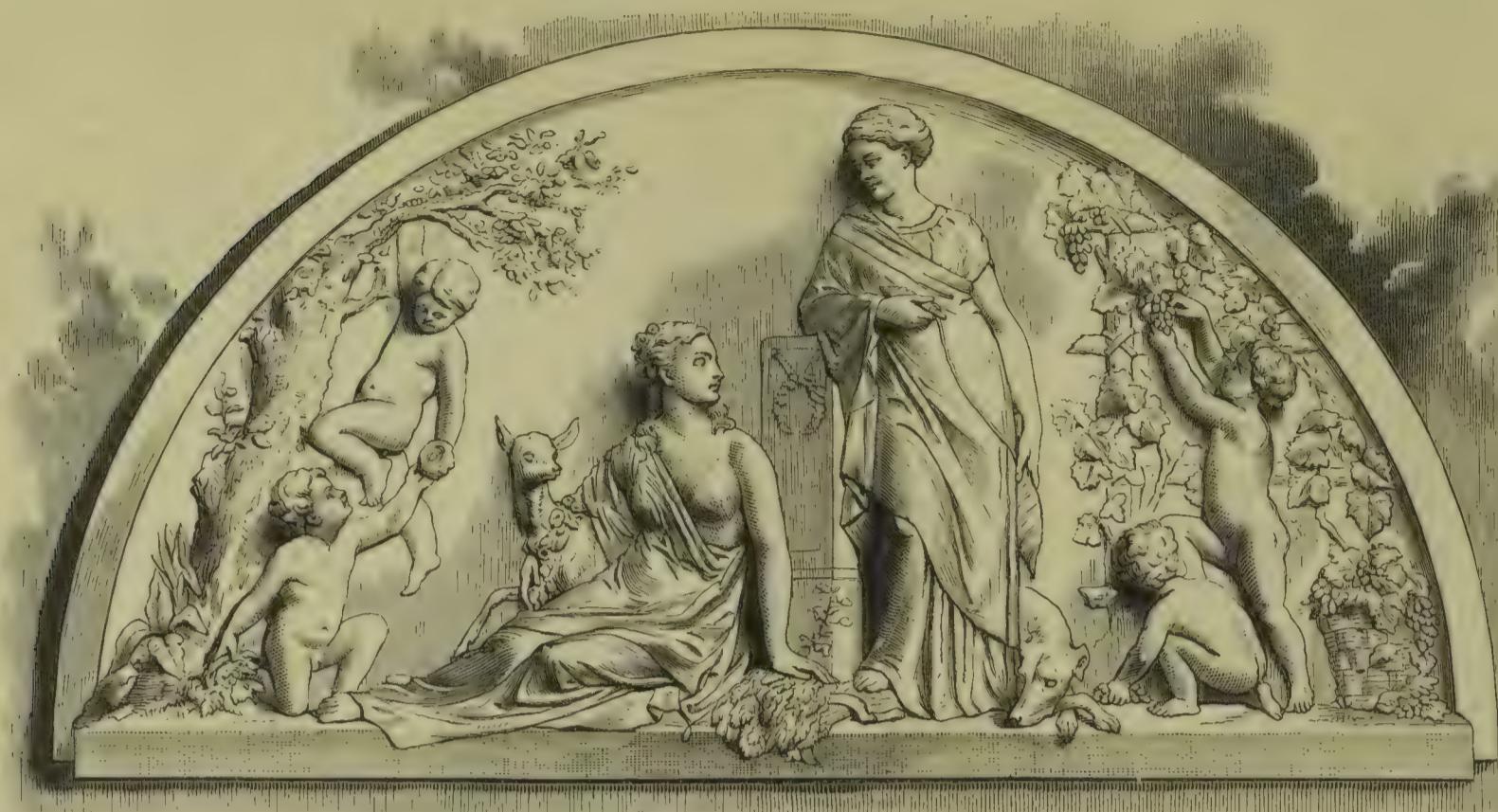
MM. Valnay and Titron opened the Holborn Theatre, on Monday, with Scribe and Legouvé's "Les Doigts de Fée." The piece was produced in Paris four-and-twenty years ago; and, after a series of plays by Sardou and Dumas fils, the polished and correct though cold dialogue of Scribe seems *rococo*. The jeune premier Bilhaut is a great improvement on last season, and the ever-welcome Didier received a marked reception.

Brighton has established a new club, as a seaside home for members of other clubs when they visit the south coast.

An exhibition of art-treasures, which has been held in the Bradford Mechanics' Institute during the last four months, was closed on Saturday last. The number of visitors was 157,900, and the amount realised towards paying off the debt on the purchase £3000.

The Officers' Grievances' Commissioners held their second meeting yesterday week, when Sir Percy Herbert made, on behalf of certain officers, a statement of their case. They consider that Parliament had unintentionally failed to do them justice at the time of the abolition of purchase, and they submit that public honour and equity demand that their contract should be cancelled from its beginning and in its entirety. They intend to show the establishment and regulation of the purchase system by the Government; that there were certain privileges, benefits, and advantages, both present and prospective, attached to a commission under the purchase system; and that they have suffered personal and pecuniary loss and injury.

At the annual meeting of the supporters of the Manchester Hospital Sunday Fund Collection, held on Monday, a report was read, which showed that while the amount raised in 1872 was £6971, the amount reached this year was £8666. Of this latter sum £5947 was contributed at or in connection with places of public worship, being nearly £500 more than in 1872, while £2718 was contributed in mills, warehouses, and other places of business, being nearly double the sum derived from those sources in the previous year.—The fifteenth annual collections for the Birmingham charities were made at all places of worship in Birmingham on Sunday. The amount collected approached £3000.—Hospital Sunday was observed at Newcastle on Sunday, the principal feature being a united congregation of all the friendly societies in one of the churches, the collection amounting to £150. Collections have also been made in about eighty factories on the Tyne in aid of the medical charities.



"SPRING AND AUTUMN," BY F. J. WILLIAMSON, FROM THE LATE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

"SPRING AND AUTUMN."

This graceful and expressive work of sculpture, by Mr. F. J. Williamson, tells Nature's moral story of the year with admirable truth. Spring reposes on the fertile earth, and plays tenderly with a sportive fawn, adorning its neck with a garland of flowers; or she watches the joyous gambols of children, who clamber into the tree which spreads its blossoming branches overhead. But sober Autumn, turning to admonish her sister-Season of the lapse of time and the duty of work, has reaped the ripe corn of harvest, and bids her young pupils hasten to gather the fruit of the vineyard, while she plies with industrious

hand the task of spinning thread for the clothing of winter. A faithful and valiant mastiff, the guardian of household peace and wealth, lies at the feet of this wise mistress; and the pillar on which she leans is a proof of the advanced state of the arts.

WORCESTER JAPANESE PORCELAIN AT VIENNA.

The English china court at the Vienna Exhibition was a department of special attraction. Among those manufactories of repute which have contributed to uphold our national reputation

a prominent place belongs to the Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester. It must have been remarked that public taste, led by the judgment of art-connoisseurs in China, has long been directed to the peculiar treatment of ornamental design in Satsuma and Japanese manufacture. The Worcester works have taken advantage of this taste to design specially for the Vienna Exhibition a large collection of ceramic art-work, which has gained the attention of illustrious visitors, art-connoisseurs, and the public by its unique style and the perfect taste and refinement in which its design is treated. The Worcester Works so long ago as 1856 brought out a new tint of colour for their vases and figures, resembling ivory, but more mellow in depth



WORCESTER JAPANESE PORCELAIN AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

of colour, and with a creamy softness that rivals the Satsuma as a ground colour for the sober tints and finely-chased gold-work and bronzing of the Japanese style of decoration. The designs now in question have all the "repose" of Japanese colouring, combined with the more correct taste in outline of Western art in the *forms* of the objects. It is apparent that they have all been the subject of careful study; for, while there is no mere imitation of the Japanese, the "feeling" of that peculiar style has been seized, and thoroughly worked out, with great refinement and with the intelligence of an enthusiastic art-student. Not only was every form expressly modelled for these subjects, but the peculiar tints of colours used by the Japanese—so different from the usual English colours—had to be specially produced by the Worcester colour chemists, with the bronzes of various shades. Mr. R. W. Burns, F.S.A., the art-director, and one

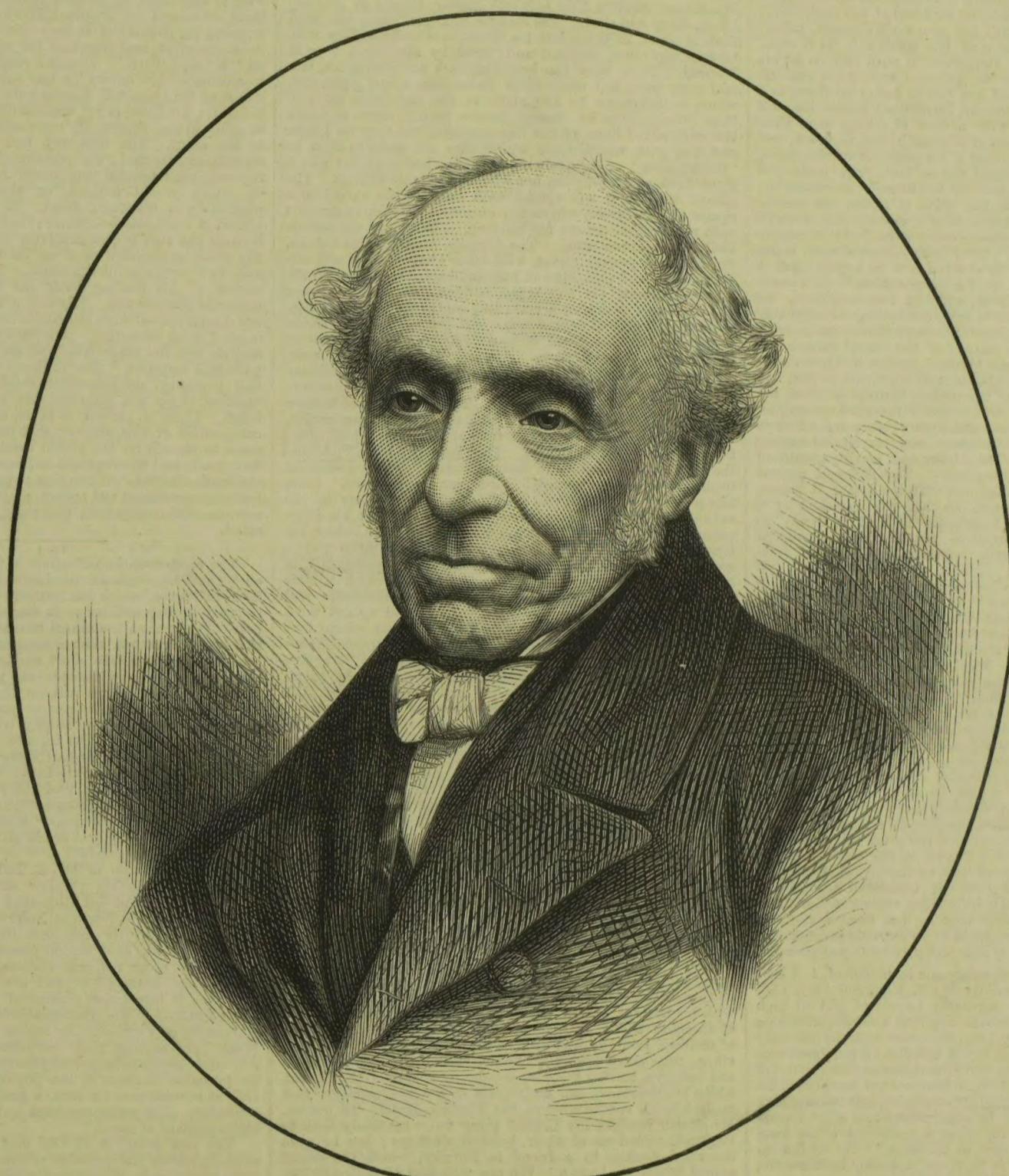
of the proprietors of the Worcester Works, has designed and produced all these articles; and he has been ably seconded by his chief modeller, artist, and chemist, Messrs. Hadley, Callowhill, and Bejot, to whom have been awarded medals by the jurors of the Vienna Exhibition; while to Mr. Burns and the Worcester Works a diploma of honour has been awarded.

In the Illustration we have engraved are shown objects selected by the Emperor of Germany, the Archduke Charles of Austria, the Count de Chambord, the Earl of Dudley, and Sir Richard Wallace. So much was this manufacture appreciated at Vienna that most of the families of distinction in Germany and especially the Austrian, Hungarian, and Bohemian nobility—have purchased valuable specimens for their cabinets.

The Royal Porcelain Works of Worcester were represented by Messrs. Pellatt and Wood, of 25, Baker-street, London, who were their sole agents and representatives.

THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND.

The death of Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., was announced on Wednesday. This accomplished and distinguished man of science, who has long held a high position in the best English society, was exactly eighty-five years of age, having been born at Knutsford, in Cheshire, Oct. 27, 1788, the eldest son of Peter Holland, Esq., of that place. He was educated for the medical profession at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1811, but in 1828 was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Dr. Holland soon rose to great eminence in his profession, while he at the same time became known for his valuable literary contributions to other branches of knowledge. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816, and has three times held the office of Vice-President;



THE LATE SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART.

he was also, to the time of his death, President of the Royal Institution. In 1840 he was appointed physician in ordinary to the late Prince Consort, and in 1852 physician in ordinary to the Queen. He was created a Baronet in April, 1853. The first wife of Sir Henry Holland, married in 1822, was Emma Margaret, a daughter of James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, Staffordshire. By this lady he had two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, who now succeeds to the baronetcy, is Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, born in August, 1825, at present holding the office of Assistant Secretary of State for the Colonies. The second son is the Rev. Francis James Holland, Incumbent of Quebec Chapel; the daughter, Emily Mary, is widow of the late Mr. Charles Buxton, M.P. for East Surrey. The second Lady Holland, wife of the deceased Baronet, was Saba, daughter of the Rev. Sydney Smith, the famous wit and Canon of St. Paul's. She married Sir Henry—then Dr.—Holland in 1834, but died in November, 1866, leaving two daughters, Emily and Gertrude. This lady wrote the biography of her father, and gained a reputation for literary talent. Sir Henry Holland's own works are tolerably numerous, but those most popular are his "Medical Notes and

Reflections," his "Chapters on Mental Physiology," "Travels in Albania and Thessaly," a volume of "Scientific Essays," chiefly collected from the *Edinburgh Review*, and the agreeable "Recollections of Past Life," which were published two years ago. Sir Henry Holland received from the University of Oxford the honorary degree of D.C.L.; and several of the academies and learned societies of Europe conferred marks of distinction upon him. The portrait we have engraved is from a photograph by Messrs. Mayall, of Regent-street.

THE NEW WIGAN INFIRMARY.

The opening of this institution by the Prince and Princess of Wales a short time ago will be fresh in our readers' memory. It has been built at a cost of about £30,000 by Mr. J. Wilson, Wigan, from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. T. Worthington, Manchester. It is situated on an elevated spot, half a mile from the town, and fronts the main road from Wigan. The administrative offices and dispensary occupy the centre, right and left of which are wings for males and females. In the rear of the offices is a two-story pavilion for surgical or

accidental cases. A porch and vestibule give access to the central hall. The ward accommodation provided is for sixty patients—forty-five males and fifteen females. Behind the kitchen is the male ward of thirty beds for surgical cases or accidents, having two small single-bedded wards for special treatment, or isolation after operation. This pavilion consists of two floors arranged for fourteen beds each—length of ward 58 ft., width 26 ft., height 14 ft.—108 superficial feet of floor-surface and 1507 cubic feet to each bed. In the first-floor ward, by utilising some of the space in the roof, an increased height of 4 ft. 9 in. is obtained, which gives an additional space of 513 cubic feet to each bed. The single-bedded wards are 12 ft. by 12 ft. 6 in., by 14 ft. high, and contain each 2100 cubic feet. The side pavilions, for fifteen beds each, forming the two wings, are only one story high, and each contains a ward of ten beds; length of ward, 42 ft.; width, 24 ft.; height, 18 ft. 9 in.; and a smaller ward of five beds—length, 29 ft.; width, 20 ft. These dimensions afford 100 superficial feet of floor space, and 1875 cubic feet to each bed in the larger wards, and 2000 cubic feet in the smaller ones. Each of these pavilions has a spacious and airy day-room, with large projecting bay window.

NEW BOOKS.

Quite an Eldorado of information and entertainment is inclosed within the covers of the two stout volumes entitled *The African Sketchbook*, by Winwood Reade (Smith, Elder, and Co.). The book is a curious piece of chequer-work; but it is the more likely, perhaps, to be generally acceptable on that very account. The author, it appears, has for eleven years "studied Africa; three years from the life and eight years from books." During 1862 and 1863 he travelled in Equatorial Africa, Angola, and Senegambia; and memory suggests that he published a very readable and amusing account of what he saw, did, and suffered in the course of his travels. He now gives us "a brief recapitulation" of the aforesaid readable and amusing account. In 1868 he "visited Africa a second time, spent some months on the Gold Coast and Slave Coast, and then made a ten months' exploring journey from Sierra Leone, opening a new country and obtaining important geographical results." He "also made two trips to the backwoods of Liberia, which is almost unwritten ground, and carefully studied the Negro Republic." To the recapitulation, spoken of above, he has now, therefore, added the story of his more "recent travels." But this is by no means all. Since his "return from the coast, in 1863," he has "never ceased to study African literature;" and it is to be gathered, both from what he says and from the internal evidence of the book itself, that he has incorporated with his own work extracts, taken, indeed, from the volumes he read, but taken only, as it were, for texts, on which he has discoursed in such fashion as his wide field of reading and his own personal experience enabled him to adopt so as to avoid any risk of being set down as a mere compiler. He has, moreover, introduced essays into his work; and, lastly, he has, with a view of giving more than usually attractive illustrations of African habits, manners, and customs, devoted a great number of his pages to various tales, which "contain much material drawn both from books and from life, but are otherwise entirely fictitious." He warns us, however, not to suppose that the spirit of fiction has guided him in any part of his composition "outside the tales;" his "narrative of travel is true, every word." It is easy to believe of such a work that "the labour bestowed upon it has been immense;" and there is every reason to expect that it will be generally regarded as "comprehensive." Extremely interesting it most certainly is; and, for the most part, the style of writing—lively, incisive, drily humorous, and laughably sardonic—enhances the intrinsic interest. Occasionally, however, and especially towards the end of the second volume and in the first appendix, there are bursts of egotism and querulousness which may relieve the mind of a disappointed writer, but are less likely to enlist the sympathies than to awaken the antipathies of the reader. Of woodcuts there are several, all characteristic, striking, clever, and appropriate; and of maps there are a dozen or more. One map deserves special notice; it is called "a literary map" of Africa, and is not unentitled to be described as "something new." The different regions marked out upon it are studded, not with the names of places, but with the names of writers, so that "the student at a glance can ascertain the authorities" whom it would be best to consult for information touching any particular region; and in the fourth appendix there is a catalogue of those authorities, together with a few brief remarks upon their comparative value. The first volume is divided into three "books," headed, respectively, "the Gorilla country," "the South Coast," and "Senegambia;" and the second is divided into four "books," headed respectively, "Golden Africa," "the Slave Coast," "Liberia," and "the Swazzy Expedition." The last heading alone needs any explanation. It is otherwise called "the adventures of an author in search of a reputation;" and there is some ground for assuming that the said author, not having been able to prevail upon any public body to assist him in his quest after fame, was supplied with what he required from the private resources of a Mr. Swazzy, a gentleman who, as "a merchant trading with the Gold Coast" and as a promoter of entomological and other science, considered that he would be doing as much for himself and for science as for Mr. Reade if he were to come forward handsomely and solve the latter gentleman's difficulties. The "Swazzy expedition" has to do with the years 1868 and 1869; and, when it is stated that Mr. Reade, at the commencement of his "sketch-book" carries us back to the days of Hanno, the Carthaginian, who wrote a *Periplus*, translated from Punic into Greek, and who gave to certain hairy creatures the name of "gorillas," it will be plain that he has been anxious to attain at least so much completeness as consists in beginning as far back and concluding as near the present day as possible.

Ingenious confessions prepossess one in favour of *A Winter in Morocco*, by Amelia Perrier (Henry S. King and Co.), and, at the end of it, leave one agreeably impressed and in high good humour. The writer commences with a candid admission of her "deplorable ignorance," and concludes with the following polite and frank expression of regret, and plea for indulgent consideration:—"I deeply regret that circumstances placed it out of my power to visit any other town in Morocco but Tangier. This renders the work a very imperfect one as regards the country generally; but I hope it will be remembered that I have made no pretence of its being more than a transcript of my own experiences during my winter in Morocco." No doubt, to spend a winter in Tangier is to spend a winter in Morocco; and, so far as Tangier is a sample of the whole empire, our sprightly writer has given a circumstantial account, in a free and easy and somewhat flippant and presumptuous, but certainly amusing, manner, of the Moors and their country and the sojourners in it. An introductory chapter, written "for the ignorant," tells the reader something about the geographical position, the government, and the population of Morocco, and records the important fact that "Tangerine oranges don't come from Tangier, but principally from Tarifa in Spain. They are very scarce in Tangier, and the few that do grow there the people wisely keep for themselves." After this comes the usual description, in the somewhat feebly facetious style, of the start from London and the voyage to Gibraltar. The next chapter is devoted chiefly to a sort of flirtation between the writer and a hotel waiter; and it is followed by two chapters in which the hotel itself and the rock of Gibraltar, respectively, are made the principal topics of discourse. In the fifth chapter the passage from Gibraltar to Tangier is minutely described; and seldom, if ever, was the well-worn theme of sea-sickness descended upon with more morbid gusto and more repulsive detail. The sixth chapter lands us in Tangier; and the remaining seventeen chapters are, for the most part, confined to things which have at least a flavour of Morocco. With great liveliness, the writer's chief characteristic, all the aspects of life in Tangier are delineated: there are sketches of Moorish houses, outside and inside; of "the Marina, a portion of the beach inclosed by walls;" of the "United National Hotel," with its advantages, and especially its disadvantages; of the phases presented by education, religion, food, &c.; of the condition exhibited by the drama; of the spectacle to be seen in Tangier during "the Ramadan" and its sequel; of weddings in Tangier; of the "ceremonials attendant on the greatest religious festival of the Moham-

medans," called in Tangier, it appears, "the feast of rams;" of the superstitious character of the Moor; of the way in which Christian "missions" are conducted in Morocco; of the quadrupeds attainable by whoever would ride in Morocco; of "a ladies' picnic to Cape Spartel;" of "saints in Morocco;" of "wives in Morocco;" of three religious commemorative celebrations, styled, respectively, "Judas Iscariot, the feast of Purim, and the Passover;" and of "slavery in Morocco." The writer shows some symptoms of a mocking and a detracting spirit, and it would seem as if she were herself aware of it, and felt consequent qualms of conscience; for in her "conclusion" she says, "I hope that nothing I have said may tend to prejudice intending travellers against Tangier." It cannot be said that up to the point at which she apparently feels a sting of remorse she had adopted so seductive a tone as to send everybody off in a hurry to Tangier; but, in her repentant moods, she bestows upon the climate, at least, sufficient praise to excite the attention of invalids, particularly "those affected by the various forms of chest complaints, for which our English winter climate is so unsuited." She adds, moreover, that "living is cheap."

A pleasant description of picturesque scenes and costumes, agreeably spiced with a dash of light romance, which has somewhat the air of a poetical and humorous mystification, is Mr. Hubert Smith's *Tent Life with English Gipsies in Norway* (H. S. King and Co.). The author is a gentleman who says that in June, 1870, he left his home in Gloucestershire with three companions, engaged and hired by him for a tour in Norway. These were the brothers Noah and Zachariah, two real gipsy men, and their sister Esmeralda, a real gipsy girl, whose acquaintance he had made in the wandering camp of their tribe. Like Mr. George Borrow, he had learnt to speak the odd, mixed lingo of the Romany Rye, and they no longer met him with the distrust which they are wont to show to "kairengroes" or house-dwellers. They had made for him a gipsy tent, of simple form but with comfortable fittings. The ground beneath it was spread with a handsome carpet on a square of waterproof, where the owner might sleep in comfort with rugs and air-pillows for bedding. The gipsy attendants had a tent of their own. The luggage included two kettles, tin cans, and pewter plates, with other camp cooking and eating utensils, and provisions of ham and bacon, preserved meats, biscuits, cheeses, tea and sugar, besides the change of linen and other necessaries for a travelling gentleman; also a violin, a guitar, and several fishing-rods. All this was packed, to the weight of 360 lb., in three sacks or "pockets," which went on the backs of three donkeys. Having landed at Christiania, and, having gone on by railway to Eidsvold, near the Mjøsen Lake, this strange party went up to Lillehammer by the steam-boat, and there pitched their tents. The route pursued in their roving course beyond this place was up the Gudbrandsdalen, which extends 168 miles to the foot of the Dovre Fjeld, along the banks of the river Logen. They left the Dovre Fjeld and the Snæhætten mountain on their right hand, as they descended to the shores of the Romsdal Fjord, near Veborghsnes. From this point on the North Sea coast, as it was too late in the summer to go farther northward, Mr. Smith and his gipsy comrades returned to Christiania by another route, which led them past Galdhøpiggen, the highest mountain in Norway; and Mr. Smith achieved the feat of its ascent—less difficult, in his opinion, than that of Mont Blanc. It was on Aug. 1, after this Alpine Club performance, that he left Rodsheim and pursued his course again southward, over a wild upland tract of rocky ground, among sharp-peaked mountains, where four rivers—the Visa, the Lera, the Gjendin, and the Gravdal Elv—take their rise to flow different ways. A herd of forty-five reindeer was here sighted, but Mr. Smith killed none of them. He had sufficient enjoyment in the picturesque scenery, the bracing air, and the diverting adventures of such a journey. Passing down the Utladalen, he saw three lakes of that region said to have been "purchased" by English gentlemen; and he next turned aside to visit the Mørkfossen cataract, which is from 800 ft. to 1000 ft. high, and is a very fine waterfall. An agreeable variation of his rude camp life was found at the "Poet's House," near the Bygdin Lake, in the company of some Norwegian ladies and gentlemen staying there. But there is also a Norwegian tourist club-house, which is a mere châlet void of furniture and provisions, on the shores of the Tyn Lake. Soon after leaving this place, Mr. Smith found himself on the Bergen road, between Nystuen and Skogstad, at the foot of the Fjeld. His way thence, to reach the capital city, was still through an interesting country, by the Lille Mjøsen Lake, which is described as very beautiful, combining the features of wood, mountain, rock, and water in the scenery of its shores. It must be distinguished from the greater Mjøsen Lake, above-mentioned, which lies within a shorter distance north of Christiania. The road now led our returning countryman, with his faithful gipsies, through the Beina valley to the town of Hønefoss, where he began to think of resuming the habits of civilised life. It was not, however, till Aug. 22, at Sandviken, nine miles from Christiania, that he quitted his tents and donkeys, leaving them for one day in charge of the gipsies, while he re-entered the metropolis in a hired carriage, and made himself comfortable at the Victoria Hotel. Of course, Mr. Smith brought his English gipsy followers safely back to England, with two of their beloved donkeys; but he gave the third donkey to a friend in Norway, where the useful animal is scarcely known. We are told that Miss Esmeralda, and her brothers Noah and Zachariah, are doing pretty well in their station of life at the time of the author's present writing. This we are pleased to hear, since their general behaviour while in Mr. Smith's service was free from reproach; but their queer language, which has a smack of thieves' slang, is not much to our taste. The history of the Gipsy Camp in Norway will nevertheless be found a highly entertaining narrative of travel, rather out of the beaten track, and related very cleverly, with a certain whimsical pleasantness of spirit and style.

A book containing plenty of excitement and adventure, well supplied with elucidatory charts, and not devoid of representative or merely ornamental illustrations, is *Bush Fighting*, by Major-General Sir James Edw. Alexander, K.C.L.S., F.R.S.E. (Sampson Low and Co.). The gallant author begins with some remarks, the more valuable in that they are for the most part due to personal experience or observation, touching the proper sort of men and the proper sort of equipment for bush-fighting; and afterwards the contents of his volume resolve themselves principally into an account of the Maoris and of our dealings, chiefly hostile, with that fine and warlike race since 1860-1. "The incidents of the Maori war of 1860-1," says the author, "were published by me some years ago;" and therefore, on the present occasion, his actual narrative may be said to commence at the twenty-second page, where we read that "on May 4, 1863, the natives assumed the offensive, marking their hostility by a very dark deed of blood." The record is written in a straightforward, unpretentious, soldierly style, and especially recommends itself by reason of a considerateness not often to be noticed in similar publications. "I have introduced," says the gallant author, "the name of every officer, non-commissioned officer, or private sentinel,

soldier, or seaman I could discover, who is mentioned in any despatch or report of a creditable action." The inferior grades are but too frequently—though, perhaps, from a sort of necessity—relegated to the category of nameless commemoration. The volume is such as will give the reader a good idea of the importance, the perils, and the difficulties of bush-fighting, and of the disadvantages under which our troops had to encounter the Maoris; will cause the pulse to beat quicker at many a description of how the British soldier storms a "pah;" will raise a flush of pride at the sight of the Englishman freely exposing his life to save his wounded comrade; and will excite a thrill of horror at the spectacle of non-combatants, like the Rev. Mr. Volkner, cruelly murdered by the natives in cold blood. Not the least interesting portion of the volume is the appendices, in which some statistics relating to New Zealand are brought forward, the British forces are defended against the slights of "an author and traveller of the distinguished ability of Mr. Anthony Trollope," an account is given "of the escape of fifty prisoners in Wellington harbour, New Zealand," and some minute observations are offered as to the "Duval-MacNaughton rifle."

That at the present time there is more dramatic talent existing than ever has a chance of reaching the stage might be proved from the fact of such tragedies as *Columbus*, an Historical Play in Five Acts, by Edward Rose (Effingham Wilson), making their occasional but frequent appearance. With a view of increasing his chances of success the author has wisely reduced his manuscript, and presented the abridgment as what he calls an "acting edition." This is a step in the right direction, and to a considerable extent he has succeeded in his aim. Experience of the stage will demonstrate to him what further he has to learn; for there is yet something which remains to be done, in order to the thoroughly successful adaptation of this drama to the stage. The first two acts and a half are adroitly enough constructed; the remaining half of the play requires rigorous condensation and much rearrangement. Its success in acting would depend on this being skilfully accomplished by a practised hand. It is, indeed, a practical—almost a mechanical—matter; not to be despised, however, because the task is comparatively humble. The very safety of the whole experiment rests on its being rightly accomplished, and in a workman-like manner. Mr. Rose exhibits, in the course of his dealing with his theme, decided genius for dramatic composition. His action is noble and his characters are discriminated with an artistic instinct which will stand him in good stead hereafter. He shows knowledge and judgment and an eye for stage effect, which further labour in the same path will improve. His dialogue teems with poetry, feeling, and piquancy, and sometimes attains a height of passion and emotion which not only elevates the mind but touches the heart. There is, indeed, so much of true dramatic stuff in the composition of this tragedy that we trust no attempt will be made to place it on the boards until the needful excisions have been made and the requisite adjustment of the situations and incidents effected. When this important work has been satisfactorily completed the author may hope that he has projected a drama which may hold the stage, provided it be adequately acted.

The most remarkable article in the *Quarterly Review* is that on "The Programme of the Radicals," generally attributed to Lord Salisbury, which has formed the subject of discussion in so many leading articles as to dispense us from treating of it here. A paper on the school boards shows that the working of the system exceeds the requirements of the *Quarterly* by at least as much as it falls short of Mr. Morley's. The proposed alliance with the advocates of parochial economy at any price is not one which will, in the long run, bring the Conservative party either honour or profit. An adverse critique on Herbert Spencer's philosophy will excite much attention; but the most readable articles are naturally two on literary subjects—*Holland House* and *Voltaire*; the former remarkable for its fund of anecdote, the latter for its tolerant spirit. An essay on "The Degeneracy of the English Pulpit," painted in very black colours, contains a singular left-handed compliment to certain eminent divines, "whose earnest labours for the resuscitation of the pulpit are in all respects as praiseworthy as they have been successful."

The continuation of Mr. R. Dale Owen's autobiography in the *Atlantic Monthly* (Warne and Co.) describes Francis Wright's benevolent but ill-judged experiment for the benefit of the negro race at Nashoba, and records the author's acquaintance with Lafayette and Mrs. Shelley. The conclusion of Mr. Parton's life of Jefferson presents a striking picture of an old age in some respects cheerful and beautiful, in others clouded and harassed beyond the ordinary lot of man. It also gives an interesting account of the constitution and subsequent fortunes of the great creation of Jefferson's last days—the University of Virginia. An article on "The Germans in the West" proves that their assimilation with the bulk of the American people is as yet anything but complete; another, on the probable increase of the population, fixes the amount by 1900 at seventy-five millions, a great reduction from previous estimates. The numerous tales and poems maintain their usual high standard of merit.

The new numbers of *Old and New* (Lew and Marston) scarcely justify the promise of the old. There are, however, some good things in the last number, among which we may particularly mention "Seeing is Believing," a fanciful story; a lively account of an American party's visit to the Derby; and a suggestive essay on the causes of Socialism in Europe.

The *Scotsman* learns that Abbotsford House will be closed to the public for the period between Nov. 8 and March 1 next.

Dr. Mapother delivered the opening lecture of the session at the Royal College of Surgeons in Dublin on Monday. His discourse had reference to the eminent surgeons of the past two centuries.

The next examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy will begin at the London University on Jan. 20, the medical inspection taking place on the previous day, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1874 and following years there will only be two examinations in each year for admission to the Royal Military Academy.

The funeral of Dr. Candlish, Principal of the Free Church College, Edinburgh, took place yesterday week. It was attended by the Lord Provost, magistrates, and Town Council, as well as by other public bodies and the representatives of various churches. The funeral procession was nearly a mile in length, and the streets were crowded with spectators.

The subject of the prize essay for the Royal Artillery gold medal for 1874 is "The Constitution and Duties of the Artillery of the Advanced Guard of an Army in the Field." All who compete for this honour must be officers on full pay and members of the Royal Artillery Institution. The essays, which are to be strictly anonymous, must be forwarded to the secretary of the institution by April 1 next.

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